

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1889.

Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.

(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)

TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, **THE BABES IN THE WOOD.** Messrs. Harry Nichols, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Gr. fifth Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Deano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dyant, Dugan, Mayer, JENEA, Grey, Chanters, Dearing, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new Original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled **"CAPTAIN SWIFT."** Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Melish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Morleton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by **THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER** AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. **MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT**, January 19, and following **SATURDAY**, at 2.30. **SPECIAL MATINEES OF THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR**, TO-DAY and **WEDNESDAY NEXT**, January 23, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Ostrum, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Dethorpe, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—**LYCEUM.**

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

THE DON, Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN MENAVAL's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, **THE DON**. 221st Time. EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.

(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OLY CARP.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled **THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD**; or, **THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID**. Preceded at 7.50 by **MRS. JARRAMIE'S GEM**. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, **THE SILVER FALLS.** Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Lardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Netherole, G. Edmund, A. Dairrolles, and Clara Jocka. At 7.15, Farce. **MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT**, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, **JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART**, 250th and Last Night. Preceded at 7.30 by **THE POET**. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Gladys Homfrey, Annie Irish, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, Arnold, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adieron, Mauder, and Winifred Emery. **"THAT DOCTOR CUPID"** will be performed TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING at 8.50. Mr. Thomas Thorne and Vaudeville Company. Preceded at 7.50 by **"THE POET."** Box office open 10 to 6.30.—**VAUDEVILLE.**

GAITY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.30, **FIRST MATE**. At 8.30, **FAUST UP TO DATE**. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny McNulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greenville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnin, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. L. Haslam, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRYS THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, **SWEET LAVENDER**, by A. W. PINERO. 95th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Kexves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. **MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY**, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 1732.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, **SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER**. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as **MRS. HARCADISTE**, and Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as **TONY LUMPKIN**. Followed by the Monologue, **HOW IT HAPPENED**, in which Miss Vaughan will dance. Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre **SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY, RICHARD III.**, will be played.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.) **EVERY EVENING**, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), **LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE**, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled **MAMMA**, 103rd Performance. Preceded at 8 by **BOX AND COX**. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. **EVERY AFTERNOON**, at 2.30, **LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES**. Special prices: Stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, **PAUL JONES**. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Harry Ashley, Temple Sixe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, **DOROTHY**. 84th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapoy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Fumaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, **WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF**. **MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY** at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKINS.)

EVERY EVENING at 8.15, TO-DAY and **WEDNESDAYS** and **SATURDAYS** at 2, **NADGY**. Mlle. Vassini, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and musical company. Conducted by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by **QUITS**. Doors open at 1.30 and 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. **MORNING PERFORMANCES** doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., has returned from the country with two new pictures. They are landscapes, with figures and animals subordinate to the compositions, and will be seen at the May exhibition with interest, as it is some time since Mr. Goodall has appeared as a landscape painter.

In spite of the fog, which rendered picture seeing almost impossible, about five hundred persons attended the opening day of the "Old Masters." The gallery now closes at dusk; but might not the Council be persuaded, in the interests of the thousands of City and business men who cannot visit the collection in the daytime, to light it with gas until, say, seven o'clock?

There is little doubt but that Professor Herkomer's portrait of Mrs. Gladstone will please all but the most uncompromisingly-realistic critic. The picture represents her at her very best, with a most engaging expression on her face, while her pose is easy and dignified. The hands are to be repainted before the picture is exhibited at the Academy; but from a close examination of it I may say that it is an excellent, soundly-painted "family portrait."

The portraits of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, which are to decorate the Reform Club, and about which so much has been said, have been placed in the able hands of Mr. A. S. Cope, the painter of the admirable lifelike portrait of Mr. Forster, which is one of the best, as well as the most recent, likenesses in the Reform Club portrait-gallery. I understand that Mr. Cope is now engaged on the picture of Lord Hartington, and will tackle Mr. Gladstone on his return to town.

It is extraordinary to observe the growing disproportion of female students in comparison with male admitted to the Royal Academy schools. It is well known that the drawings submitted are examined by the council in entire ignorance of the names of the executants. This year it was found after the drawings had been passed that out of a total of sixteen new probationers no fewer than ten were women; yet the admissions to the upper school are in the reverse proportion, while the vast mass of the ladies who made such promising drawings are almost utterly swamped before they reach the outer

THE MISCHIEF-MAKER OF MERTON.

MR. JUSTICE HANNEN lost an opportunity yesterday, when he let the Warden of Merton off so lightly. From the purely personal point of view, Mr. BRODRICK has indeed been well punished for his intemperance and indiscretion. There are few things which elderly gentlemen in positions of importance like less than to be made ridiculous, and this has been done to quite cruel effect in Mr. BRODRICK's case. His counsel tried very cleverly to turn the ridicule against Mr. REID, the Scotchman. But those laugh best who laugh last; and the taunt that it requires a surgical operation to make you see a joke, recoils on the joker when the joke has to be certified by affidavit. This was Mr. REID's felicitous retort, and it will stick. Mr. BRODRICK will henceforth be known as the academic wit who jokes by affidavit.

If Mr. BRODRICK were merely Mr. BRODRICK, this would be punishment enough. But he is not. He is not only an elderly gentleman, but he is the Head of a House. He holds a position not only in political and social circles, but also in one of our great universities. It is against the University that the Warden of Merton chiefly sinned, and it was from the point of view of the University that Mr. Justice HANNEN yesterday missed his opportunity of reading a useful and much-needed lesson. Curiously enough, the Warden of Merton pleaded in his affidavit as a point in his defence exactly what constituted the gravamen of his fault. He was only addressing, he said, "an assembly mainly composed of Oxford undergraduates." That Mr. BRODRICK should consider this an excuse for the intemperance of his harangue shows how strangely his sense of the duty he owes to the University has been perverted by bitterness of party feeling. It may well be doubted whether the masters and pastors of a University should mix in the politics of the undergraduates at all. The debates at the Union and at the smaller clubs which have recently grown up afford at least as much political pabulum as is wholesome. With the Palmerston Club, and the Russell, and the Canning, and the Chatham, it can hardly be necessary to turn the college halls also into arenas for the discussion of current politics. The political interests of the masters and tutors were surely better diverted into philosophic or economic channels. Let the undergraduates take their current politics for themselves; let them learn from their tutors the general principles by which all political questions are to be decided—the philosophical basis on which political principles depend, the historical facts by which they are to be judged, the economic laws to which they should conform. It is not only in the lecture-room that these lessons may and should be taught. How many generations of our younger public men owe some of their best thoughts and intellectual habits to the mild wisdom and tolerant charity instilled into them, in little drops, and almost without their knowing it, by such a teacher as the Master of Balliol! A "don" who is alive to his opportunities in this respect, and who has the ability to use them, will have neither time nor inclination to descend into the arena of polemical discussion. But if the dons do so descend, then at least they should be careful to set an example to the young men committed to their charge. There is intolerance and intolerance enough, in all conscience, in the larger world outside. There is bitterness and bickering enough in political life; malice and all uncharitableness enough in Parliament and on the platform. Within the quiet precincts of the University, in college halls and cloisters, where the public men of the next generation are passing the brief interlude between boyhood and manhood, the Head of a House should surely be the last to fan prematurely the flame of party passion and stimulate the thin anger of the political fanatic. The offence of the Warden of Merton is that he was the first to do these things.

For it should be remembered that this outburst of his upon "Parnellism and Crime" was not an isolated incident. On the contrary, one of the earliest events in Mr. BRODRICK's wardenship was an onslaught, equally immoderate, equally injudicious, upon the Irish Land Act seven years ago. The wiser and cooler heads in the University noted his new departure with alarm even then, and the spectacle of his citation yesterday for

contempt is only the logical conclusion of what was then begun. The fact is that Mr. BRODRICK came to Oxford a disappointed politician, with bitter denunciations in his heart of the Liberal party for their neglect of his claims. It was hoped that he would find relief by throwing his abilities, which are indisputable, into University and College work, and into the larger questions of academic administration. These hopes have been completely disappointed, and all that Mr. BRODRICK has imported of novelty into the University has been a bitterness of party feeling which all wise men of all sides must deeply regret. It is a sorry set-off against this degradation of his high position that he amuses the Undergraduate world with jokes about JACK-THE-RIPPER and certifies them on affidavit.

THE "QUEEN OF THE AIR."

AN INTERVIEW WITH A FLYING LADY.



ALCIDE CAPITAIN MAGNAGO.

FOR a woman to be a doctor, a lawyer, or a member of Parliament, is regarded in many quarters as being unwomanly in the extreme; yet, oddly enough, society, which discourages women from earning their living by the learned professions, on the ground that it is "unwomanly" for them to study law, plead in court, or to stand on the platform, pays an immense premium to women who display themselves far more in public than any member of the learned professions, and at the same time go through exertions which are by no means in consonance with ordinary ideas of delicacy and refinement. Here, for instance, is the "Queen of the Air" at the Agricultural Hall—a charming little Italian girl, with bright eyes, pretty, petite features, and pleasant, ladylike manner, who is at the present moment drawing a salary of £30 a week for one hour's performance (two "turns" of half an hour each) per day on the flying trapeze. Mlle. Alcide Capitaine Magnago is a curious instance of the possibility of combining quite abnormal muscular development and far more than ordinary nerve with modesty and correctness of mien. Far be it from us to recommend the trapeze as an eligible profession for a young woman; it is not one of those occupations to which we should willingly see a daughter or sister of ours devoted; but here are the facts—that this little girl of fourteen is able, when in full work, to make an income of £1,500 a year, which is more money than is paid to a child of her years in any other profession in the whole world. Her position is also interesting as indicating the capacity of woman to excel, even in those departments from which she is generally supposed to be constitutionally shut off. Any one who sees Alcide take her immense flying leap from one side of the Agricultural Hall to the other, and slinging herself, as it were, from a catapult across the great abyss of space, and, after catching on by her legs to a flying trapeze, performing a somersault down into the net, could not fail to imbibe a very healthy scepticism as to the fragility of women, which is held as an article of the Gospel by all those who wish to exclude them from doing anything which entails physical exertion—when it is well paid.

No one ever objects to women doing any amount of any kind of hard work, so long as it is merely paid; but the moment it is proposed that they should do well-remunerated work we are deafened with declarations as to their delicacy, the fragility of their internal mechanism, and the immense dangers to which women are exposed if they face any of the risks to which men are exposed as a matter of course from their boyhood. Of course, Alcide's is an exceptional case, but what woman has done woman can do; and her present position and her exploits more than ever justify the opinion that many distinctive differences between men and women, which are now supposed to be natural and constitutional, are, in reality, nothing more than the product of an irrational system of education. Admiring the extraordinary muscular development of Alcide, we asked her down to our office—an

world. Does not this point to the advisableness of establishing a new or a supplementary standard?

Mr. Frith, R.A., writing to a friend under date the 9th of January, says:—"To-day is my birthday. I have arrived at the allotted span, but 'there's life in the old dog yet.' Mr. Frith is the very type of hale and active old age, with nothing of old age about him save his years and whitened head; indeed, he is younger than most men of fifty, the more so as he has got rid, so to speak, of his reminiscences and recollections. May he long remain among us! Men who, like him, have never known a day's illness, and who simply bubble over with good humour, good health, and sound common-sense, call ill be spared nowadays."

The Art Union promoted last year by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours has been finally wound up with an act of grace. The result of the art union has been to make the Institute master of its own gallery, to place it on a firm foundation, and to leave a large substantial balance at its bankers'. It has therefore made a little "presentation of plate" to Mr. Edwin Bale, R.I., to mark its appreciation of his exertions, to which the successful result has in so great a measure been due.

Speaking of Holl reminds me that his magnificent portrait of Earl Spencer—in many respects his most superb achievement—is being engraved in pure mezzotint by Mr. Gerald Robinson, the son of Sir J. C. Robinson. I am told that the plate promises well, and that Frank Holl, before his death, designated Mr. Robinson as an engraver whom he would like to have translate some of his work into black and white.

I referred, a week or two ago, to the fact that Mr. Thaddeus's portrait of Mr. Gladstone had been admirably mezzotinted by Mr. Sternberg, Professor Herkomer's pupil, and would shortly be issued. I now hear that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has written to the artist to say that the only oak—a small one—felled by his father last year is at his disposal. Mr. Thaddeus has wisely determined to have the little tree cut up into a limited number of frames for the engraving, whereby an additional interest will be imparted to it. The publication is to take place in about a week's time, the number being restricted to four hundred.

The proposal to include a decorative panel in the crypt of St. Paul's in the Frank Hall Memorial is acceptable as a piece of academic sentiment—for it will take its place with those of many of the artist's academic brethren. Still better is the suggestion to purchase one or more of his portraits of eminent men—artists preferably—and deposit it, or them, in the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. Agnew's proposal to secure, if possible, the portrait of Samuel Cousins, now the property of Mrs. Holl, would be an admirable one, if we were satisfied that it would not go there in the ordinary course of things; for not only was it the first portrait that gained the artist renown as a portrait-painter, but it is also a startling likeness of one of our greatest engravers by whose will the art of England has been a considerable gainer.

Turner's picture of "Dunstanborough Castle," which the Duke of Westminster has recently presented to the Public Gallery of Melbourne, was exhibited by the artist in the Royal Academy of 1798, with the addition after the title of: "N.E. Coast of Northumberland—Sunrise after a Storm." Appendix in the catalogue, were Thomson's lines in "The Seasons" beginning—

Breaking horror on the blacken'd flood,
Softens at thy return.

Five years ago it was knocked down at "A Nobleman's" sale for £945, but the name of the purchaser did not, at the time, transpire. Ten years previously the same picture—or was it another of the same name? I think not—was sold at the Hough sale for £4,305.

Certain figures concerning the prosperity, and otherwise, of the Royal Society of British Artists have come under my notice, and, inasmuch as they are held to show the barometrical value of recent incidents, they will not be without interest. The total amount of sales from the exhibitions, which had risen in 1884 to £8,000, and fallen in 1885 (the first year of Mr. Whistler's régime) to £4,000, declined steadily till the last year of butterfly rule, when it dipped to £1,441 in the spring exhibition of 1887. It is now stated that sales are now recovering themselves under Mr. Wyke Bayliss, and that with two months more to run, the present exhibition has already passed that amount. Artists, who consider their ability to meet their bakers' and butchers' bills one of the truest signs of prosperity and success, are said to regard this as a hopeful sign; but their former President considers it an additional proof of artistic depravity.

M. H. S.

invitation to which she at once responded, and, accompanied by her father, appeared in Northumberland-street one day last week.

"Tell me," said our representative, "does your profession, with its extreme physical strain, affect your health?"

"Not the least in the world; I have always had good health."

"And an accident has never happened to you?"

"Never of any kind whatever. Of course I have fallen into the net many a time when practising; but that never hurts."

"Did you ever suffer any physical inconveniences from the severe, sustained physical training, and all the unnatural contortions into which your body is twisted?"

"Never in the least—but I do not consider that my contortions are unnatural."

"No, they are very graceful, I admit, but to swing 50 ft. or 100 ft. through space, hanging by your arms—"

"Oh! but not only by my arms; I swing on a trapeze first with one arm, then with the other; I also swing by my legs. But, what is somewhat unusual, I can swing on the trapeze only supporting myself by the neck and back of my head!"

"I cannot understand how you can do it with the back of the neck."

"It is very easy when you know how, but it takes long training and great practice; so does walking head downwards, hanging on by the feet to the rungs of a ladder; every muscle needs to be well exercised."

"Did you begin very early?"

"I began when I was a baby. My parents before me were gymnasts, and when in my cot I used to swing by the bed curtains. My father, seeing that the gymnastic instinct was hereditary, fixed a small trapeze over my cot before I could walk. I made my debut before I was three years of age, in Messina. I was born in Trieste, and I have been performing ever since. As a rule I only perform once a day; twice a day is rather too much, but I have not been unwell one day on account of my performances, and I have travelled all over the world—both the Old World and the New. I have performed in Brazil, at the Court of the Emperor, and I have just come from a tour in Spain."

"Really, you are becoming quite cosmopolitan. How many languages do you speak?"

"My own, Italian, of course; German, French, Spanish, English, Portuguese, although I fear I am forgetting my German somewhat."

"I need not ask you if you are strong."

"Feel my arm," said she, and the sylph-like little lady extended her arm. When I grasped it, it was as if a cannon-ball were rolling upwards towards the shoulder. Never had I felt a more formidable biceps. "And the other is just the same?" "Exactly," she said; "I am just as strong with one arm as the other, and swing alternately by each."

"And you never lose nerve in any of your flights through the air?"

"Never—I have never been frightened in my life."

"Do you need special diet when you are at work?"

"No; I eat whatever is going. To think too much about what you eat and drink is of all things the worst. I can go on the trapeze either before or after meals; it makes no difference."

"You take wine?"

"To dinner only. But I have no rules of training. I am simply always in work."

"Your costume—"

"Is inseparable from my profession. How could I go on the trapeze in my present dress? I have worn tight-fitting ever since I came out of the cradle, and they are to me just as natural as any other clothes."

"You find your life very much exposed, do you not?"

"Yes; no doubt. But my father always takes great care of me, and in our own home we are like any other family, and our privacy is regarded as quite sacred."

"Oh, by-the-by!" said I, as my visitors rose to go, "when you fly through the air do you really hold on by your teeth?"

"By my jaws only."

"How is it done?"

"A thick piece of leather goes into my mouth. I grasp it firmly by my back teeth, and then it is easy for me to hold myself at an angle as if I were flying, whilst I am being rapidly hauled along the tightly-stretched rope that runs from one end of the Agricultural Hall to the other."

"Then you are not held up by anything else but by your teeth?"

"Certainly not; but that is very easy; I could hang fifteen minutes by my mouth, whereas in the Agricultural Hall it is not more than half a minute, my flight across the Hall, which is 325 feet in length."

"On the whole, then, you like your profession?"

"Yes; and I like England best of all, for the engagements are there for a longer time and are more steady. The most I have ever received has been £35 a week for one performance a night. That was at Liverpool. At Lisbon I received as much. Good-bye!"

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Every one is disappointed this morning. Prince Bismarck was to have made a great speech yesterday throwing a flood of light upon the Morier incident. He made several little speeches and said nothing. He defended his colonial policy, spoke of the friendly action of the English Government, and made only one remark worth remembering. In colonial policy, he said, "one must not begin the week with Saturday." The value of this remark arises from the fact that it pithily condenses into a phrase the epitaph on the colonial policy of the Chancellor. "He would begin his week on a Saturday," with results naturally correspondent to such a course of action.

We congratulate the Attorney-General upon the skill with which he filled the Commission yesterday with the flattering and delusive hope that the vital question of the letters would be reached next week. We entertain no such expectation. The *Times* knows too well what is in store for it when the letters are reached. There will be difficulties, we shall see—disappointments and postponements. If we get to the letters in February, we shall be well content. After they have been disposed of, the subsequent proceedings will interest the public no more. Which ever way it goes, the decision as to the letters will be decisive as to the whole controversy.

We can so ill spare John Dillon from the battle-field at home that the need indeed must be urgent which necessitates his despatch with a collection box to the antipodes. Still it is perhaps as well. Such men as Mr. Dillon, brave, generous, idealistic, and self-sacrificing are the best missionaries of a great idea. Little as he may think it, he is one of those whose activity and whose character do more than regiments and batteries to bind the Empire together. The more widely he is known the more numerous will be the hosts of his friends, and friendship and sympathy and personal interest are, after all, even in the eyes of Unionists, not to be despised in knitting together the world-wide scattered members of our English-speaking race.

We hope that before Mr. Dillon goes he may have a good send-off in the shape of a good-bye or *au revoir* dinner in London, over which Mr. Gladstone, if he is back in town, might be proud to preside. If Mr. Gladstone is not here, then Mr. Morley might take the chair. If the Liberals flinch from backing John Dillon they will lose a chance which might have stood them in good stead. Perhaps better even than Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley would be Lord Rosebery. His presence at

such a dinner might make all the difference between making Mr. Dillon's mission one that made for Federation or that told simply for Home Rule without any bearing upon the greater question.

We seldom rejoice over the consignment of any of our fellow men to prison, but we must confess we are heartily glad that Charles H. Ward, the scoundrel who swindled so many poor girls by promising to find them situations on the stage, has been packed off to do twelve months' hard labour. He was guilty of a peculiarly cruel kind of fraud, and he richly deserved a longer sentence. His fate will, we hope, deter others from seeking to make money by similar methods.

Mr. John Morley some time ago half accepted and then refused a challenge to debate Socialism on a Newcastle platform with a Social Democrat. He will probably regret his refusal to-day. Much the most notable event in recent School Board Elections is the return of three Socialists as members of the Newcastle board in place of two "Unsectarians" and one Churchman. The poll was the heaviest ever cast in a Newcastle school board contest, and for a week past the reports of the meetings crowded all other matter out of the local papers. That the Socialists should have been able to force their way into the board at the expense of both the other parties is significant indeed, and will tend to fill with new hope the Socialistic party throughout the country. Unless Mr. Morley takes care, this new development may endanger one of the safest seats in the three kingdoms.

Of every eight loaves of bread which the Londoner eats seven are made of foreign wheat—two being Russian—and only one of home-grown grain. During last year London received a total of 2,745,891 qrs. of wheat, and of flour a further quantity (reckoned as quarters) of 2,356,883 qrs., or a grand total of 5,102,774 qrs. Of this vast quantity, the largest since 1883, but 660,000 were native, the whole of the remainder coming to us from abroad. The most noteworthy feature of the London trade is the extraordinarily large imports of Russian wheat, and as striking a decrease in the imports from the United States. From that country, chiefly, of course, from Black Sea ports, there came 1,429,796 qrs. of wheat, or about 55 per cent. of the entire imports from abroad into London.

Bad boys are now birched instead of being sent to gaol, with the result that juvenile crime is diminishing and that our prisons are half empty. But why should bad girls not be allowed the benefit of a smart caning? Prison is worse for girls even than for boys and it is about time that some friend of the sex began an agitation for woman's right to be flogged. We are not joking in the least. The rod is, as Mrs. Meredith says, "an instrument of culture" which girls need as much as boys, and although we would limit the caning to the palms of the hands, Mrs. Meredith is quite right when she claims the right to be whipped as among the "blessings that it was our happy lot to have known in our own experience." "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is a maxim which has often been invoked to excuse horrible cruelty, but the truth that it expresses applies to children regardless of sex.

The Mahomedan conscience in Persia has been as sorely troubled about the monument of the Shah Nasr-Eddin as the Puritan conscience in England about the new reredos of St. Paul's Cathedral. It consists of a statue of the Shah on horseback, life-size, which was cast at the artillery arsenal in Teheran, and afterwards gilded all over. It was originally intended to be set up in a public square in Teheran, but the clergy of Islam, whose influence throughout Persia is immense, made the Shah understand that the erection of a human figure as a public monument would be universally regarded by the faithful as an act of apostasy. Any imitation of the human figure is supposed to be an idol, and some enthusiast for the purity of the Mahomedan religion might possibly have been inspired to make an iconoclastic assault upon the effigies of the Sovereign. It was conceded, however, that it might be set up as an artistic curiosity in the Shah's own private garden. So there it stands, and it was unveiled with some Court solemnity, to which the Puritans of Persian Islam were not invited.

The action of the Chicago Anarchists has raised an important question as to the limitations on freedom of speech which must be imposed even in the American Republic in the interests of law and order. As usual the police have put themselves in the wrong. Instead of punishing the Anarchists when they incited men to commit crime, they closed certain halls in which the Anarchists were going to meet for discussion, on the ground that "there was good reason to anticipate that their pseudo-discussions would really be inflammatory appeals to the audiences inciting them to crime." The Anarchists thereupon applied to the courts to restrain the police from interfering with their meetings, on the ground that the right of peaceable assembly cannot be denied to any citizens. The case is not yet decided, but the police are clearly wrong. This kind of preventive police action is contrary to every principle of liberty. It condemns men to the loss of their liberties and rights as citizens, not merely without trial, but before they have even had an opportunity of committing the offences alleged against them by the authorities. Such a practice would enable the police to gag in perpetuity any man whose speeches they chose to imagine would be seditious.

What then ought to be done? The *Christian Union*, discussing this question, makes a remark which will delight the bench of Mr. Balfour. After condemning the action of the police, it says:—

It should be, if it is not, illegal for any person to incite another to commit a crime. That he does so by a platform address or a printed tract makes it no less criminal, nor should society wait until the incitement has been successful and the crime committed. *We may add that, in our judgment, the sentence should be an indeterminate one, and any such speaker should be kept in prison till he is cured of his vicious propensity. The law already recognizes libel and slander to be offences; it should also recognize incitement to crime to be an offence, and should punish it accordingly.*

But who is to decide when the case is complete? Surely the right way is to pass a mild sentence first, and then after the prisoner is free, to wait and see if the offence is repeated. If it is, the sentence can be increased. The most effective method is to bind them over to keep the peace for long terms on heavy bonds. It is a power which London magistrates occasionally abuse when suppressing the right of public meeting, but when actual incitement to crime is concerned there might be less objection to such an expedient.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE ELECTOR'S GUIDE TO TO-MORROW'S ELECTION

TO-MORROW, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., is fixed for the election of the first London Parliament. In view of the importance of the issues, and of the difficulty always experienced in London of obtaining publicity in local matters, we sent a circular to all the candidates requesting them to favour us with their answers to a series of questions which were drawn up so as to embrace the main issues involved in, or imported into, the contest. We have to thank a large majority of the candidates for their courtesy in replying, often with great elaborateness, to our invitation. The answers received are tabulated below in two forms. TABLE I. gives a complete list of the candidates and their occupations or professions, with "indicator" numbers attached to all those who have replied to our circular. By following any particular number through TABLE II. an elector will be able to ascertain at a glance what answer the particular candidate indicated thereby has given to each question, and thus to see what his programme is. In the case of answers, which did not amount to a categorical "yes" or "no," we have, wherever possible, indicated the qualifications made by the candidates; where this has been impossible we have thought it better to omit the answer altogether. Finally, in TABLE III. will be found a record of the number of answers received on each side to each question, together with a few typical answers in detail.

FOR WHOM TO VOTE, AND WHY.

But not every reader will care to pursue these matters for himself. For those, therefore, who are willing to follow our lead we have printed in BLACK-TYPE LETTERS the names in each division of our SELECTED CANDIDATES. It would be a very long and invidious task to explain in detail why this candidate has been adopted and that rejected. But our guiding principles have been these:—(1) "Men before measures"—that is, we have sometimes adopted a candidate with whose views on all subjects we are not in accord because he appears to us to be superior in character and reputation to others. (2) But some questions we have taken as test ones. It is in our view absolutely essential that members of the new Council should not shrink from Publicity, and that they should be sound on the great democratic question of the Police. (3) In many constituencies, there is a superfluity of candidates on the right side. In such cases we have selected those upon whom votes would be least likely to be thrown away. At the same time our table of candidates' opinions will give plenty of materials for any readers who want to exercise an independent judgment.

TABLE I.—LIST OF CANDIDATES.

N.B.—Each elector has two votes, but not more than one vote can be given to any one candidate. No elector can vote in more than one division.

BATTERSEA.	FINSBURY (EAST).
1 John Burns, Engineer	37 J. W. Benn, journalist
2 James Sims	G. Berry, merchant
3 W. Davies, builder (retired)	38 R. J. Hall, accountant
4 G. Harris, clerk	J. B. Moreland, builder
5 A. Cameron, coal factor	39 J. Sinclair, Capt. 5th Lancers
R. A. Valpy, barrister	
BERMONDSEY.	FULHAM.
6 G. J. Cooper, surgeon	40 P. P. Perry, surveyor
7 J. Thornton, brushmaker	R. A. Germaine, barrister
T. Brookshank, J.P.	41 Leveson Scarth
H. C. Smith, wharfinger	42 J. Beal, law agent
W. Shepherd, builder	43 E. G. Easton, journalist
BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.)	GREENWICH.
J. Bishop, estate agent	T. W. Board, M.P., distiller
8 T. Lumley, solicitor	S. Knill, Alderman, wharfinger
J. Milbourne, engineer	44 R. S. Jackson, solicitor
9 G. F. Torr, barrister	45 G. Lidgett, shipowner
10 Walter Wren, private tutor	G. B. Richardson, banker, gen. agent
W. Wright, photographer	
BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.)	HACKNEY (NORTH).
11 J. Branch, shoemaker	J. Beck, optician
12 Alfred Ewin	J. Runtz, M.E.W.
T. Francis, licensed victualler	46 A. Davies, underwriter, &c.
13 C. Harrison, solicitor	48 Edward Jones
14 J. C. Walton, grocer	
BOW AND BROMLEY.	HACKNEY (CENTRAL).
15 Jane Cobden	47 R. Martin, manufacturer
16 E. Rider Cook, soap-maker	49 A. Johnson, auctioneer
J. H. Howard, timber merchant	50 J. H. Kowles, wholesale tea dealer
W. Hunter, J.P., civil engineer	51 A. T. Bowser, actuary
BRIXTON.	HACKNEY (SOUTH).
17 Margaret Lady Sandhurst	J. Jones, J.P.
L. T. Bessford Hope, barrister	52 G. B. Holmes, retired builder
H. Smallman	53 Rev. T. Jackson
18 E. H. Verney, Captain, R.N.	J. Lobb, publisher
S. S. Taylor	
CAMBERWELL (N.)	HAGGERSTON.
H. P. Chapman, vicar	54 H. Greenwood, M.D.
19 E. D. Rogers	H. W. Mason, carriage builder
20 R. Strong, J.P.	55 Lord Monkswell
W. E. Teather, solicitor	J. B. Firth, M.P., barrister
W. Thornton, auctioneer	56 J. R. Sackett, shoemaker
CHELSEA.	F. M. Wernborn, accountant
21 A. Thompson, barrister	HAMMERSMITH.
22 G. W. Osborn, manufacturer	57 C. Cordingley
Ch. Mossop, solicitor	R. F. Webb, J.P., colonel retired
23 Aeneas Smith, mec. engineer	W. F. Layton, barrister
24 Leedham White	A. Arter, timber merchant
25 J. Jeffery, surveyor	58 C. C. Cramp
CITY (4 seats).	HAMPSTEAD.
Lord Rosebery	59 J. S. Fletcher, J.P., barrister
26 G. N. Johnson, C.C.	60 T. Birch
Benjamin Cohen, banker	61 E. K. Blyth, solicitor
H. Clarke, C.C., merchant	62 Henry Harben
G. Shaw, C.C., builder	HOLBORN.
Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., banker	63 W. M. Blott, builder
CLAPHAM.	E. J. Gardiner, architect
27 H. Turner, butcher	64 A. Hoare, banker
A. Rotton, Colonel, R.A.	T. W. Maule, manufacturer
T. L. Corbett	J. P. Murrough, solicitor
28 C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P.	W. R. Smith, barrister
DEPTFORD.	HOXTON.
29 H. Keylock, oilman	65 E. Austin, manufacturer
E. B. Collard, merchant	H. A. Barker, decorator
W. H. Phillips, coal factor	66 W. Beasley, leather merchant
DULWICH.	67 F. J. Genge
30 W. M. Acworth	68 E. T. Holloway, barrister
31 R. S. Guttridge, physician	69 Nathan Moss, cabinet maker
32 H. N. Hurdy, doctor	ISLINGTON (NORTH).
W. Matthews, umbrella maker	70 A. R. Chamberlayne, solicitor
H. J. Powell, glass maker	71 W. E. Grigsby, barrister
Lord Sandhurst	72 W. C. Parkinson, gas engineer
A. Watson, accountant	H. Stephen, barrister
FINSBURY (CENTRAL).	ISLINGTON (SOUTH).
33 Earl Compton	73 G. S. Elliott
W. Davies	J. S. Furlong
34 H. E. Davis, music-hall keeper	74 A. Memory, manufacturer
35 F. A. Ford	75 R. Roberts, builder
36 J. J. Goode, J.P., wholesale stationer	ISLINGTON (EAST).
W. Robson, van builder	Chas. Horsley, civil engineer
	H. R. Taylor, lithographer
	76 Amelia Varley
	77 T. F. Stonelake, stationer
	78 A. M. Torrance, manufacturer

- ISLINGTON (WEST).
79 J. B. Keene, journalist
80 R. Brudenell Carter, surgeon
D. H. Macfarlane, merchant
81 Jas. May, tea merchant
82 J. T. Slater, M.D.
W. Goodman, builder and contractor
- KENNINGTON.
83 C. W. Andrew, M.B.W., san. engr.
84 C. R. White, auctioneer
85 H. S. Foster, London School Board
86 H. Meyer, ironfounder
W. Stockbridge
- KENSINGTON (NORTH).
87 Ed. M. Daniel, barrister
88 F. G. Frye, M.B.W.
89 J. Lloyd, "municipal reformer"
J. J. Stansfeld, brewer
- KENSINGTON (SOUTH).
90 J. W. Duffield, builder
91 W. A. Lindsay, M.B.W., vestry
92 Jubal Webb, M.B.W.
93 T. Melladew
94 C. H. Campbell, J.P.
W. H. James, captain
- LAMBETH (NORTH).
J. R. Hoare, varnish manufacturer
J. H. Lile, advertisement contractor
95 Colonel Ford, solicitor
H. Bell, india-rubber manufacturer
Rev. F. G. Pelham
96 C. W. Ryalls, barrister
- LEWISHAM.
97 W. G. Lemon, barrister
98 C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P.
F. Brereton, architect
A. Poyser, barrister
- LIMEHOUSE.
J. Abbott, manufacturing chemist
99 J. Ambrose, provision dealer
100 H. Cox, pawnbroker
101 R. Johnson, manufacturer
102 A. L. Leon, stock dealer
- MARYLEBONE (EAST).
H. H. Marks, editor
H. Farquhar, banker
103 Sir Thos. Farrer
T. Holmes, consulting surgeon
- MARYLEBONE (WEST).
Sir R. Hanson, ex-Lord Mayor
E. Boulnois, J.P.
104 R. E. Farrar
105 F. Debenham, auctioneer
- MILE END.
F. J. Reilly, doctor
106 F. N. Charrington
107 A. J. Hollington
108 R. Hirst, licensed victualler
- NEWINGTON (WEST).
F. Sutton
109 Walter S. Sichel
110 W. G. Bott, doctor
111 A. B. Hopkins, barrister
112 E. M. Mullens, builder
- NORWOOD.
113 N. W. Hubbard, coal
merchant
F. E. Day, collar manufacturer
H. W. Chatterton, solicitor
114 W. B. Doubleday, merchant
115 J. F. S. King, solicitor
116 Amos Cave, retired merchant
- PADDINGTON (NORTH).
117 Mark Judge, sanitary surveyor
Parker Young, Surgeon
118 C. H. Maberley, coach builder
R. M. Beachcroft, solicitor
- PADDINGTON (SOUTH).
119 A. E. Dobbs, barrister
120 J. M. Cox, pastor
79 T. G. Fardell, barrister
Sir I. D. Harris
121 H. L. Mills, undertaker
- PECKHAM.
122 J. Borland, provision merchant
W. L. Dowton, artists' colourman
123 J. Havard, civil engineer
E. Jones, draper, &c.
R. Lyon, salvage broker, &c.
- POPULAR.
W. P. Bullivant, manufacturer
124 Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, barrister
J. Lenanton, timber merchant
J. M'Dougall, manufacturer
- ROTHERHITHE.
John Bulmer, builder
125 F. C. Carr-Gomm
L. Stevens, builder
W. W. Tyler, builder
- ST. GEORGE'S AND WAPPING.
126 F. J. Dellow, cotton-waste merchant
127 R. C. Hall, wharfinger
128 P. M. Martineau, J.P.
R. S. Sly, tent, &c., maker
- ST. PANCRAS (NORTH).
129 J. W. Dixon, builder
C. E. Lewes
130 J. Leighton
J. W. Wetenhall, licensed victualler
131 T. H. Williams
- ST. PANCRAS (SOUTH).
J. H. Burroughes, billiard table maker
132 John Hutton
W. H. Matthews, greengrocer
Colonel Edis, architect
W. W. Bartlett
- ST. PANCRAS (EAST).
133 F. E. Hallett
134 N. Robinson
135 H. S. Samuel
T. B. Westcott, auctioneer
J. Hobart
- ST. PANCRAS (WEST).
136 J. H. Allen
H. G. Baker, tailor
137 H. L. W. Lawson, M.P.
138 W. H. Raphael
- SOUTHWARK (WEST).
139 A. H. Haggis, saw-miller
140 J. G. Rhodes, merchant
T. F. Rider, builder
141 R. D. Hilton, tent manufacturer
142 H. K. Stopes, engineer
- STEPNEY.
143 B. F. C. Costelloe, barrister
144 James Woollen, advt. agent
145 J. D. Kemp, furnace builder
W. S. Beaumont
- STRAND.
J. Bonthon, confectioner
146 E. Curcio, publisher
147 W. Emden, architect
148 J. R. Hale, law stationer
149 Augustus Harris
150 E. C. Keevil
151 D. Laing, confectioner
Captain Clifford Probyn
- WALWORTH.
152 J. Marsland, builder
153 W. Saunders
Edward Yates, builder
154 J. Pain, firework manufacturer
155 H. Queich, labourer
- WANDSWORTH.
G. B. Longstaff, M.D.
Charles Mortimer, J.P.
W. H. Dickinson, barrister
W. Pocock, doctor
156 J. Richmond, comcl. traveller
- WESTMINSTER.
157 J. Coppen, wholesale provision
merchant
T. Horn, civil engineer
W. L. Josephs, "financial agent"
158 Hon. G. Ponsonby
D. de Pinna (Westminster Royal
Aquarium)
Sir W. D. Souza
V. J. Watney, brewery director
- WHITECHAPEL.
159 Thos. Catmur
John Harris
H. W. Henderson
M. Atukham
160 S. M. Samuel
161 Ch. Taring
- WOOLWICH.
162 R. Green, chemist
163 E. Hughes, M.P.
164 J. R. Kentoul, barrister
165 J. Watts

TABLE II.—THE CANDIDATE'S CATECHISM.

QUESTIONS OF JURISDICTION.

1. Are you in favour of bringing the jurisdiction of (a) the vestries, (b) the district boards, (c) the Metropolitan Asylums Board, (d) the Poor Law guardians, and (e) the School Board, within that of the County Council?
- Yes... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 (a and b only) 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 (c only) 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 (eventually) 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164
- No... (a-e) 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 (eventually) 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164
2. Are you in favour of the reform of the City of London, making the City a district under the County Council?
- Yes... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 (eventually) 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164
- No... 26 49 50 58 79 80 109 115 122 125 127 135 142 163
3. Are you in favour of securing for the London County Council the same control over the police (including the licensing and control of stage carriages) as other Corporations have?
- Yes... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 (eventually) 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164
- No... 18 12 32 50 59 62 64 68 70 79 80 85 87 94 122 126 136
- Doubtful 84 123 164

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

4. Are you in favour of making the meetings of the Council, and of all committees thereof, open to the press?

Only one candidate (127) avows himself as unfavourable. We enumerate those who are in favour of reservations, most of them saying that some committees must be private. The rest answer the question with a mere "Yes," or words to that effect:—

5 9 13 16-18 22 29; 0 34 49 50 55 59 61 64 66 72 73 77 80 84 89 103 104 109 113 114 133 134 139 145 152 158 163 164

QUESTIONS OF LOCAL POLICY.

5. Are you in favour of obtaining powers to put the water supply of London in the hands of the people of London?

6. Are you in favour of obtaining powers to revise the existing arrangements with the gas companies, with a view of supplying light to the people at the lowest possible cost?

Nearly all the candidates who answer these questions (and they nearly all do) answer both in the affirmative. The only exceptions are 111, who says "no" to both; and 103 and 267, who say "no" to Question 6.

7. With regard to means of locomotion, are you in favour of (a) extending the tramway lines of London, (b) extending means of communication across the Thames below London Bridge, and (c) ultimately acquiring the property of the tramway companies for the public?

Yes (1 2 5 6 8-13 15-20 22-25 27-29 31-40 42-45 47 51-54 to all 56 58-61 65 66 69 71-74 76-79 81-84 86 88 92 94 95 three. 98-102 104-111 113 115 116-122 124 126 127 129 131 134 135 140 142 143 147 152 153 155-157 159 161 164

No... 0 14 26 49 50 57 67 70 75 85 89 93 97 112 117 121 123 125 (c) 137-139 144 148 151 154 160 163

8. Are you in favour of providing convenient and sufficient Market Accommodation?

There were no answers in the negative to this question.

9. Are you in favour of increasing the provision of (a) Baths and Washhouses? (b) Free Libraries, and (c) Open Spaces?

The only negatives here were:—To all three, 48; to (a) and (b) 49 and 122.

10. The collection of the Coal Dues will continue until July 5, 1889. The Metropolitan Board of Works and the City Corporation have given notice of a bill for next year to renew them. Such bill cannot, however, become law unless, and until, the London Council has agreed to it. Are you in favour of the renewal of these Dues?

For the Renewal 16 30 34 48 50 58 59 62 63 64 68 70 73 85 94 109 120 122 123 127 129 132 135 154 163 164

Doubtful 75 91 134

Against 1-6 8-15 17-20 22-29 31 33 35-47 49 51-57 60 61 65-67 69 71 72 74 76-78 81 83 84 87 88 89 92 93 95-102 103-107 110-119 121 124-126 136-144 146 148 150-153 155-162.

11. Are you in favour of the taxation of ground rents and values?

Yes... 1 6 8-11 15-20 25-29 31-48 52-58 65-67 69-78 81-83 86 88 89 95-99 103 105-111 113-115 117 118 120 121 123-125 128 129 131 132 134 135-141 143 144 146 148 150-153 155 160 161 165

No-12 24 49 59 64 104 122 127 151

12. Are you in favour of claiming for public purposes the endowments of the City Companies, in accordance with the Report of the Royal Commission thereon?

Yes... 1-6 8-13 15 17-20 22 23 25 27-40 42-45 52-58 60 65-67 69-78 81-83 85 88 89 92 93 95-100 103-106 110-115 117 118 120 121 124 131 132 134 136 137 139 140 141 142 144 146 148 150 152 153 155-165

No... 24 26 50 64 85 109 122 125 127 138 142 151

13. Are you in favour of the claim of women to sit on the County Council?

Yes... 1 2 5 6 8-11 15 17-20 22-25 28 31-33 35 37-42 44 45 47 53 54 56 59 60 64 69 71-73 75-78 81 83 85 86 88 92 93 95 98 104 109 110 111 113 116-118 121 122 124 127 128 131-134 139 142-144 146 147 150 153 155-158 160-162

No... 4 12 27 29 30 43 49 50 57 58 65 67 70 79 82 84 87 97 99 100 102 107 108 112 115 120 123 125 126 129 136 138 140 145 148 151 154 159 163

"Do not object" 51 52 55 87 94 103 137 152 165

Doubtful 13 16 26 34 105 106

TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF THE ANSWERS.

1. Extension of the Council's Jurisdiction.

Answers received, 131. In favour of some extension, 128; against any extension, 3.

It will be seen that opinion here is unanimous in favour of extension. But the answers must not be taken as signifying anything more than a general agreement as to principle. It was, of course, understood that, with regard to many of the local matters covered by our question, the general control only should be vested in the Council, the work itself falling to the district councils hereafter to be established. A well-thought-out scheme is embodied in the following answer:—

Mr. Costelloe (Stepney):—I desire to see a thorough reorganization of the vestry and district board system by the creation of district councils, with suitable local powers. They should be subject to the general oversight of the London Council, but should also have a reasonable amount of independence in details of local management. I should not press for the transfer of the School Board power in present circumstances, for I think they would overload the London Council. But I think such matters as the utilization for public purposes (consistently with the interests of education) of school buildings and playgrounds, the provision, so far as may be proper, of children's dinners, the organization of technical education, free kindergartens, cooking lectures, public gymnastics, and other special accessories of the school system, might well be entrusted to the London Council as soon as it has consolidated and arranged its primary work. In like manner I would not overload it with the normal working of the Poor Law, but I would transfer to it all the miscellaneous powers which have, by a series of legal accidents, been given to Poor Law guardians. Above all, I would at once demand for it the entire control of registration, which could then be reorganized on a uniform, accurate, and cheap system.

With regard to the Poor Law and the School Board, there is a respectable minority opposed in any case to the Council taking these functions over. And we are inclined to think that if the candidates had realized the amount of work involved this minority would have been larger still. The following is instructive:—

Mr. Cooper (Bermondsey):—As to Poor Law guardians, unless the unions are broken down into divisions, the work would be too onerous—as a guardian I have frequently and commonly sat three and four hours at a stretch investigating cases of out relief, and this perhaps twice a week.

2. Reform of the City.

Answers received, 134. In favour, 120; against, 14.

Here, again, there is practical unanimity in favour of a reform of the City, by making its Corporation a District Council, and thus bringing it into organic connection with the County Council. We added in our circular a suggestion that the "Lord Mayor" of the future should be the Chairman of the County Council. This met with very general support; but as some of the candidates who favoured City Reform dissented from the Lord Mayor idea we have simplified our summary by omitting it.

3. The Control of the Police.

Answers received, 156. For transference to the Council, 136; against, 20.

The preponderance of opinion in favour of placing the police under the control of the people's representatives is very marked, and must be very satisfactory to those who have been waiting to see what fruit would come from the Trafalgar-square agitation. What has particularly impressed us is the fact that even Tory candidates are in favour of popular control. It has been interesting, too, to notice that the Common Councilors among the candidates are nearly unanimous on the subject. They have seen the experiment at work in the City, and approve it. We should add that the "Yes" votes here imply only a general approval; many candidates recognizing the necessity of a small Imperial force alongside of the Municipal. We subjoin a few answers, typical of different points of view:—

Mr. W. A. Lindsay (Tory, South Kensington):—I am clearly of opinion that if the Council is not to have any voice whatever in the control of the police it will be inferior to every other Council in England, and I do not think that is desirable.

Mr. Lemon (Lewisham):—Yes, except as to Division A, to be under the Home Secretary for protecting public Government Offices.

Mr. Blott (Holborn):—I consider the London police should be entirely free from local control, and that London should be the radiating centre for the detection of the crime in England.

4. Publicity for Meetings of Council and Committees.

The general agreement here, as already set forth, is satisfactory. As a specimen of those candidates who go for publicity at all costs, we may give:—

Mr. Sichel (West Newington):—Certainly. Publicity is the best pledge of fair dealing. The new Council must live with "its windows open."

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P. (West St. Pancras):—I shall do my best to secure pure and sound administration under strict and definite rules of procedure and action. The Council's deliberations and votes should be absolutely and uniformly public.

But many candidates recognize a reasonable limitation, which can best be explained by the following answers:—

Mr. Doubleday (Norwood):—No councillor could be expected to give his opinion or knowledge of men asking for contracts under the Council, if this would expose him to action for libel, therefore some sittings must be private.

Mr. G. W. Osborn (Chelsea):—The Council meetings, yes, and the committees so far as can be done in the interests of the ratepayers. The plan we have adopted at Chelsea vestry has worked well; the Works Committee sit in public, but special matters, the premature publication of which would be unwise, are referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report, and their report is discussed in public by the Works Committee before being recommended to the vestry, when it is again open for discussion in public.

5 and 6. The Water and Gas Supply.

The candidates who answered the questions under these heads are unanimous as to render any summary unnecessary. Every one, that is to say, is in favour either of acquiring the existing monopolies on fair terms or of starting a competing scheme. In the case of gas several candidates look to a municipal system of electric lighting as the means of supplying the people of London with light at the lowest possible cost. We subjoin a few interesting answers:—

Mr. John Hutton (South St. Pancras):—The question of a new water supply is quite practical, and would bring down the price of the old companies. The electric light must be the light of the future, and with this I would fight the gas companies.

Mr. Charles Harrison (South-west Bethnal-green):—Most certainly. Municipal waterworks are in existence in about twenty towns (none with a less population than 50,000). The profit receipts are applied to reduce the rates. As regards gas, twenty-four corporations have municipal gas works. Only nineteen towns outside the metropolis are supplied with gas by private capitalists—municipal expenditure on gas has been £12,367,008. The financial position of these matters is given in "Burdett's Official Intelligence issued under the sanction of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, 1888," and should be carefully studied by every candidate.

7. Means of Locomotion: (a) Extension of tramway lines, (b) extension of Thames communication below London Bridge, (c) acquisition of the tramway lines.

Answers received, 151. In favour of all, 125. Against (c), 26.

There is a good deal of doubt amongst candidates here with regard to the acquisition of tramway lines. But on the other points there is general agreement: the attitude of a good many candidates is exemplified by the generous but vague answer given by one of them: "I am in favour of anything that will benefit the people."

8. The Question of Markets.

It is not worth while going into particulars here, for there has been no dissent from the proposition suggested. A good many candidates, however, have not answered the question, or have professed their ignorance upon the subject—an attitude which is likely to be changed, we fancy, when and if they get upon the Council. The acquisition of fresh and more convenient markets should be among the earliest of its duties.

9. (a) Baths and Washhouses; (b) Free Libraries; (c) Open Spaces.

Here, as already stated, there is practical unanimity. It is interesting also to see how widely some of the candidates (and not the Socialists only) extend their view of the Council's functions in this direction:—

Mr. J. F. Torr (North-East Bethnal-green):—Yes; and I will do all in my power to add free schools, both elementary and for technical education, free or very cheap gymnasia, and free hospitals everywhere.

Mr. Costelloe (Stepney):—I think the new Council should use its present powers, and acquire further powers, for the purpose of providing for the reasonable recreation of the people—for example, by providing good music in public places, indoor or outdoor, as may be suitable. As a resident in the East of London, I was most painfully impressed by the dullness and joylessness of the lives of the poor. Mr. Barnett's loan art exhibitions in his schoolrooms are an example which I think the London Council should follow frequently. District town halls ought to be built where they do not now exist, and they should be so managed as to be the centres of local life for all reasonable purposes.

10. The Renewal of the Coal Dues.

Answers received, 151. For renewal, 26; against, 122; doubtful, 3.

If our answers are fairly typical of the future Council, the coal dues, it is clear, are doomed. Nevertheless, there is, we cannot but think, a good deal to be said on the other side; and the answers which we give below at any rate foreshadow an interesting debate. The question in our circular included also the wine dues; but as the amount in this case is comparatively trifling, and some who were against taxing coal were in favour of taxing wine, we have thought it better to simplify the issue by confining it to coal:—

Rev. Mitchell Cox (South Paddington): I think the dues are as free from vexation as any taxation I am acquainted with.

Mr. E. Rider Cook (Bow and Bromley):—If the funds are applied only to two purposes, I am in favour of their continuance. (1) To Thames communication.—All London has contributed for years to these dues. They have been spent almost exclusively in West London. I think all London should contribute and the proceeds be spent in East London. (2) To open spaces.—These improvements are of a character which may give rise to delay. "Not needed yet." If so the economical party will object to them being carried out by direct taxation. I regard them as so important that I would sooner raise the money by indirect taxation than not get it at all; without their limitation I object to their continuance.

Finally Mr. J. S. Fletcher (Hampstead), in supporting the continuance of the coal dues, makes a very ingenious point:—

The coal dues should be continued until Question 6 is settled, otherwise the gas companies, enriched by the abolition of the dues, will demand greater compensation when they are absorbed by the County Council.

11. The Taxation of Ground Rents.

Answers received, 134. In favour of, 125; against, 9.

Our question upon this complicated subject had of course to be put in the most general terms, and the answers "in favour" must only be taken therefore as giving a general assent to the principle. The following qualification is endorsed by several candidates:—

Mr. Sichel (West Newington):—I am in favour of rating ground rents for all local improvement rates, but not for the poor rate. It is the former which by the enhancement of values through the contributions of others have caused the real injustice; the test of liability to the latter is and should be occupation.

12. The Endowments of the City Guilds.

Answers received, 128. In favour of appropriation, 116; against, 12.

This was a question which admitted of, and obtained, only categorical answers. The recommendations of the Royal Commission are in black and white, and the simple question is whether they should be carried out. We noticed that several Tory candidates were in favour of doing so. This is only proper, for the Commission included some of the leading members of the present Unionist party.

13. Should Women sit on the Council?

Answers received, 141. Yes, 86. "I do not object," 9. No, 40. Doubtful, 6.

Here again the mere figures are the interesting thing. The women, it is clear, will carry the day. Almost the only "emphatic No" was given by Mr. King (Norwood) who is of opinion that "petticoats will inevitably tend to hinder business."

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS are inserted for 5s. each. The PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The PALL MALL BUDGET, also sent post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager, PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLEY'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.

TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.

Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Pit and Promenade, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; First Circle, 3s.; Grand Circle, 4s.; Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 5s. Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6d. Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for looking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOUGH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE TO MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLEY'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY. In consequence of a prior arrangement with Mr. Wilson Barrett for his REAPPEARANCE on MONDAY, January 22, Miss Hawthorne begs to announce the LAST TEN NIGHTS OF HANDS ACROSS THE SEA and its powerful cast. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. LAST TWO MATINEES, SATURDAY, January 19, and SUNDAY, January 20, at 2.30. Free list entirely suspended.

REAPPEARANCE of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, MONDAY, January 22, in HAMLET, for Twelve Nights only. FOUR SPECIAL MATINEES OF THE LADY OF LYONS EACH WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of "Hamlet." Production of New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES, MONDAY, February 11. Box Office now open.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farce Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLE AND AUNT, by W. LESTOCK and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA. Written by HORACE LERNARD. Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. DAILY at 3, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7.30. Seats from 1s. to 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30.—The powerful company includes: Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce. Seats from 1s.

NIAGARA COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOFEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetest Store, Electric Light, Refreshments by Berginot. Admission 1s. No less. 10 to 10. YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART. Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1s. Season Tickets 5s.—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

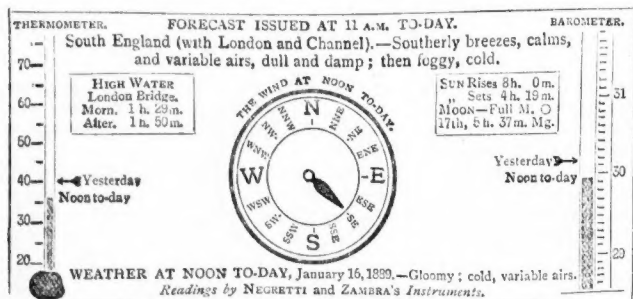
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Dr. E. Symes Thompson on "Physic"—Gresham College, 6.
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Royal Choral Society (Berlioz's "Faust")—Albert Hall, 8.
Mr. Charles Gardner's Chamber Concert, 10, Warwick-crescent, 3.
Miss Heinrich and Moor's Vocal and Piano-forte Recital, Steinway Hall, 3.
County Council Meetings:—Deptford: Mr. Phillips, Lecture Hall, 8. Limehouse: Messrs. Ambrose and Leon, Limehouse Town Hall, 8. Norwood: Mr. W. B. Doubleday, Mayall-road School-rooms, 8. Strand: Mr. Harris, 17, Dean-street, 8. Addresses by Mr. Ashmead Barrett, M.P., the Earl of Onslow, and Mr. F. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., 8. Fulham: Mr. James Beal, School-rooms, May-street, 8. West Southwark: Messrs. Haggis and Rhodes, Borough-road Congregational Church, 8. Brixton: Lady Sandhurst and Captain Verney—Temperance Demonstration. Strand: Mr. Walter Emden, 10, Bedford-square, 8. East Finsbury: Messrs. Benn and Sinclair, Spencer-place Chapel, Moreland-street, Goswell-road, 8. North St. Pancras: Messrs. Dixon and Williams, Gospel Oak Schools, Allcroft-road, 8.30.
College for Men and Women, Annual Meeting—Inaugural Address, by Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, Bloomsbury Hall, 8.
The Design of Electro-Motors, by Albion T. Snell, City and Guilds of London Institute.
Old Students' Association, Exhibition-road, 7.45.
Liberal Alliance Ciderella Dance, at Ebra Hall.
Reform of our Land System, by Mr. C. A. Fyfe, London Dialectical Society, Anderson's Hotel, 8.
"The Channel Tunnel," by Colonel Hoiler, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 8.
"Fogs," by Dr. W. Marcet, Meteorological Society, 25, Great George-street, 7.
Entomological Society, 11, Chandos-street, W., 7.
Archæological Association, 35, Saville-street, W., 8.
"Silicate Cotton as a Fire-proofing Material," by F. M. H. Jones, Inventors' Institute, Chancery-lane, W.C., 8.
"The Modern Aspect of Socialism," by Prince Krapotkin, Socialist League, Kilmecott House, Hammersmith, 8.
Children's Dinner Conference, Cannon-street Hotel, 3.
Salvation Army—Opening of Night Shelter for the Homeless, 61A, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, 8.30.
Railway Passengers' Protection Association, Westminster Palace Hotel, 6.
"The Poetry of the Psalms," Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D., Westminster Chapel Lecture Hall, 7.30.
People's Palace, Mile-end, Mrs. Sim's Tableaux Vivants, 8.
"Astronomy," by E. J. Morton (University course), Hackney Town Hall, 7.30.
Dinner of Fishmongers' Company, 6.
New Club Dance.
Queen's Westminster Volunteers—Third Ciderella Dance of the season, at the Queen's Hall, James-street, Buckingham-gate, 8.
Godolphin School Old Boys' Annual Dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association—Meeting at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, 5.

TO-MORROW.

Conference of Kindergarten Teachers, Fröbel Society, Society of Arts, 10.
"The Relation of Fröbel to Sloyd and Technical Education," by Miss Sherreff, Society of Arts, 8.
Royal Society, Burlington House, W., 8.30.
Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W., 8.30.
Linnean Society, Burlington House, W., 8.
Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., 8.
"The English Novel in the Seventeenth Century," by Mr. Edmund Gosse, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C., 6.
Historical Society, 11, Chandos-street, W., 8.30.
Numismatic Society, 4, St. Martin's-place, W.C., 7.
Dr. E. Symes Thompson on "Physic," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
Court of Common Council Dinner.
Children's Meals Conference, at Cannon-street Hotel, 3.
Concerts:—Royal Victoria Music-hall, Ballad Concert in Aid of Vauxhall Park. Miss Rose Kenny and Miss Patricia Boucault's Musical and Dramatic Recital, Steinway Hall, 2.30. Mr. Serjison's Concert, 62, Warwick-square, 8.30. Mr. W. J. Petty's Concert, Bethnal Green Free Library, 8.
"Commercial Geography," by C. E. Musgrave, City of London College, Moorfield, 8.
"County Councils," by H. P. Cobb, M.P., Harrow Liberal Club, 8.35.
Company Meetings:—Central Bank, 50, Old Broad-street, 12; Consolidated Bank, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; London Joint Stock Bank, Princess-street, 12; United Discount of London, Cannon-street Hotel, 12.30; Channel Tunnel Company, London Bridge Station, 12.



LORD SALISBURY'S MEDITERRANEAN VILLA.

Lord Salisbury, who recently purchased an estate of about eighty acres at Beaulieu, near Villefranche (between Nice and Mentone), is now building a villa there. It is, *Truth* hears, being erected from his own design, and is to be a long building in two stories, with a tower, loggia, and spacious balconies. He has selected a charming site, and there will be extensive view of the Mediterranean and the coast from the front windows and terrace of the villa, which is being built on a sort of plateau in the midst of an olive grove. The whole property will be included in the grounds of the new Villa Cecil. The woods are to be laid out in walks, and the olive trees cut down at many places so as to open up vistas, while in the vicinity of the house a flower garden is to be arranged. The place will be ready for occupation next autumn.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE FIRST LETTER FROM STANLEY.

EMIN PASHA LEFT WELL.

STANLEY DESCRIBES SOME OF HIS EXPERIENCES

The following letter from Mr. Stanley (says *Reuter*) has arrived at Brussels:—
Boma of Banalya-Murenia, August 17, to Tippoo Tib from his good friend Henry Stanley.

Many salaams to you. I hope you are in good health, as I am, and that you have remained in good health since I left the Congo. I have many things to say to you, but I hope I shall see you face to face before many days. I reached this place this morning with 150 Wangwana and three soldiers and sixty-six natives belonging to Emin Pasha. This is now the eighty-second day since we left Emin Pasha on the Nyamra, and we have only lost three men all the way. Two of them were drowned, and the other ran away.

I found the white men whom I was looking for. Emin Pasha was quite well, and the other white man Casati was quite well also. Emin has ivory in abundance, cattle by thousands, and sheep, goats, fowls, and food of all kinds. We found him to be a very good and kind man. He gave numbers of things to all our white and black men, and his liberality could not be exceeded. His soldiers blessed our black men for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way, and many of them were ready to follow me at once out of the country, but I asked them to stay quiet a few months that I might go back and fetch the other men and goods I had left at Yambanga, and they prayed to God that he would give me the strength to finish my work. May their prayer be heard!

And now, my friend, what are you going to do? We have gone the road twice over; we know where it is bad and where it is good, where there is plenty of food and where there is none—where all the camps are, and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words.

If you go with me it is well, if you do not go it is well, I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days and then I go on slowly. I move from here to a big island two hours' march from here, and above this place there are plenty of houses and plenty of food for the men. Whatever you have to say to me my ears will be open with a good heart as it has always been towards you. Therefore, if you come, come quickly; for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on.

All my white men are well, but I left them all behind, except my servant William, who is with me. (Signed) STANLEY.

This letter, which was brought by a messenger to Stanley Falls, reached Brussels by post last night, and is the only one from Mr. Stanley which has reached the coast. The remainder of the letters brought by the messenger remain at Stanley Falls, and will arrive in Europe in two or three months' time.

"THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER."

ALLEGED PURCHASE BY LORD HARTINGTON.

We very much regret to hear that a veteran Liberal organ which has done yeoman service for many years in the North of England, has passed into the hands of the enemy. It is stated by the *Newcastle Leader* that *The Manchester Examiner and Times* which as late as ten or twelve years ago held the first place in Manchester as the organ of the advanced Liberals in that city, has been purchased by Mr. Edward Lee, who is said to be acting with the support, if not on behalf, of Lord Hartington. *The Manchester Examiner* will therefore in future be the organ of the dissident Liberals; it used to be the organ of the Dissenters, and waged the battle of nonconformity with great vigour. It is, indeed, a melancholy change that such an organ should become the mouthpiece and champion of the Liberal Unionists. *The Manchester Guardian*, however, has of late years cut it out of the field. The *Guardian* is as Liberal as the *Examiner* in everything excepting the questions of Church and State (which are not to the front just now) and it is more and more energetic, much more alive, and has had command of much greater funds. Mr. Dunkley, the editor of the *Manchester Examiner*, was very well known in 1878 and 1879 on account of a famous series of papers which he contributed to the *Weekly Examiner* (Manchester) under the nom de plume of "Verax." These letters dealt chiefly with the alleged influence of the Crown in the direction of our foreign and Imperial policy, and as at that time all Liberals were smarting under the sense of Lord Beaconsfield's iniquities. Mr. Dunkley's pamphlet had a great run. Mr. Dunkley, however, did not keep pace, journalistically, with the exigencies of a morning paper. He was a good family man, who went home before midnight several nights in the week, and could never be made to see, that it was absolutely necessary to have his leading article served up piping hot, together with the news on which it commented. He fell into the habit of leaving it over until the next day, and a morning newspaper that is, twenty-four hours late, finds before long that it might as well not come out at all. For some time past various rumours have been current as to probable purchasers. If it has now been acquired by the Liberal Unionists, they will probably put in their own man in place of Mr. Dunkley, who is much too upright and sturdy a Liberal politician to do the bidding of the new owners.

THE MUSWELL HILL OUTRAGE.

The following bulletin signed by the medical men in attendance was issued at Norton Lees at 9.4 A.M. to-day:—"Mr. Atkin progresses favourably."

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

At Kingston Sir William Hardman has defeated Mr. C. D. Hodgson late Liberal candidate for the division by 189 votes. The other successful Kingston candidates are—the Mayor, Mr. East, and Mr. Gray. At Richmond Mr. Burt, chairman, and Messrs. Skewes, Cox, and G. Cave, members of the select vestry are returned. The working man temperance candidates are at the bottom of the poll.

GRENADIER OFFICERS FIGHT IT OUT.

The resignation by Captain Lord William Cecil of his commission in the Grenadier Guards is currently reported to be connected with a strange squabble which occurred at the Knightsbridge Barracks a few days ago, and which has since become the talk of the town. As after has it, writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, two officers, after a disagreement, fought with fists in the riding school, and the eyes of one at least of them showed severe signs of punishment. Such a proceeding could not possibly be tolerated, and the commanding officer had to take serious notice of the transaction. So far rumour; perhaps when Parliament meets some more definite information will be extracted from the Secretary for War.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD REFORMS.

Truth declares that "the long rigmarole story in the *World* about the Household reforms and the Queen and the Prince of Wales is simply a farrago of nonsense, and not only untrue, but just the reverse of the truth." It was her Majesty, says *Truth*, who originally suggested the reforms, and it is the Prince of Wales who has opposed, and is opposing, them. Of course the Queen has saved large sums of money, in addition to upwards of a million which came to her from the Prince Consort and from Mr. Field; but she is not advised in business matters as much by Sir Henry Ponsonby as by Lord Cross and Lord Sydney. One would suppose that the "savings" are to amount to at least £100,000 a year, from all the clutter that has been raised about them, whereas, in reality, they will not for some time exceed a sixth of that sum, and when at last all the contemplated reductions have been carried out, there will not be more than about £35,000 a year to put aside.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE HON. A. LAWLEY.

The York and Ainsty Hunt met at the Kennels, Acorn, yesterday morning, and moved off to the Grange Wood covers, where capital sport was initiated. Unhappily one of the best runs of the season was marred by a serious accident, of which Captain the Hon. A. Lawley, of the 10th Hussars, was the victim. It appears that Captain Lawley successfully negotiated a wide stream called the Old Foss, near Taylor's Farm, Poppleton, but the horse as soon as it had cleared the jump stumbled at a rabbit hole, and rolled over its rider three times. When he was recovered from his perilous position he was quite unconscious, and the worst fears were felt. Latest reports, however, show that the patient is progressing favourably.

WHO OWN THE "TIMES."

THE SECRETS OF ITS OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT DISCLOSED.

COMPLETE LIST OF PROPRIETORS.

The *Times*, what is the *Times*? It is a printed sheet of limited circulation owned by a joint stock association of unlimited liability. The names of its proprietors have hitherto been shrouded in mystery. Thanks to Mr. Parnell's Scotch action, the mystery is at an end. The *Scottish Leader* to-day prints the names of all the proprietors of the *Times* in 1885; the quality of their interests, and the amount of their various holdings. From this it will be seen that the proprietors number nearly 100 persons.

HOW IT IS MANAGED.

The founder of the *Times* realising that the property, being so widely distributed, might be endangered by dissension and difference of opinion, directed that his son John Walter should continue to have the sole management of the paper, and should receive from the proprietors a salary at the rate of £1,000 per annum for every year in which the said newspaper should produce over and above the said £1,000 a net profit of £5,000 per annum or upwards. When the net profits of the newspaper, over and above £1,000 were less than £5,000 per annum, the salary was to be reduced by £20 for every £100 of reduction of net profits. John Walter, the founder of the *Times*, died in the month of November, 1812, without altering the disposition here recited, and upon his son devolved the sole management and conduct of the paper until the year 1819, when Thomas Barnes became editor, and John Walter partially withdrew from the management. He then ceased to take the salary to which he was entitled by his father's will, and in the year 1841 wholly withdrew from the management of the paper, until the death of Thomas Barnes, which happened in May, 1841. Thereupon he resumed the management so far as assisting and concurring in the appointment of editors, contributors, and others. At this date some of the original inheritors from the first John Walter were dead, and the property of the *Times* had undergone family distribution. John Walter the second had become entitled to certain shares, and had himself assigned halves of sixteenths to his editors, Thomas Barnes and the more famous Edward Stirling, and various other persons. He was then desirous of appointing his son, the present John Walter, the younger (or third of the name), to act with him in the management during his life, and afterwards as sole manager. Therefore the signatures of the proprietors were obtained, thus constituting John Walter joint manager with the same powers and authorities as those given by the will of the founder, he being entitled to take for his own use the salary that had been directed to be paid to his father, and being enjoined to attend to the duties of manager of the said paper, and to conduct the same according to the best of his skill and ability for the benefit of all the proprietors.

WALTER IV.

A further document, signed 22nd June, 1885, modifies the foregoing as regards the proprietary, repeats the conditions of management in favour of Arthur Fraser Walter, the son of the present John Walter, who is constituted joint manager with his father and sole manager for his whole life after the death or resignation of his father. This document is signed by the proprietors of the *Times*. The management are required to pay over the net gains and profits of the paper to the interested parties half-yearly, retaining the sum of £55,000 (fifty-five thousand pounds) for the purposes of meeting the ordinary outgoing and incidental expenses. The conditions of the founder's will as to management are repeated in favour of Arthur Fraser Walter, who is entitled to take for his own use (if he thinks proper) the salary originally directed to be paid to John Walter, the elder.

The buildings of the *Times* and the appliances for producing the paper are Mr. John Walter's property, the other proprietors paying him for printing and publishing, but the arrangements as to this do not appear in the documents.

THE WILL OF WALTER THE FIRST.

The list of the proprietors is very confused and confusing, and it reads like an extract from a book dealing with vulgar fractions. John Walter, of Teddington-grove, established the *Times* newspaper in the year 1785, and divided the said newspaper and copyright into sixteen equal parts. Of these he assigned as follows:—Three-sixteenths to John Walter the second; one-sixteenth to Mary Carden Walter, his daughter; one-sixteenth to Fanny Knox, or Wright, another daughter. The remaining eleventh-sixteenths of the *Times* he disposed of by a will and testament, dated the 20th day of June, 1810. In this deed he bequeathed one-sixteenth of the *Times* to his son John Walter, for the benefit of his reputed or natural son, Walter Wilson; two other sixteenth parts were bequeathed to his nephew John Walter, and John Schubach or their executors, administrators, or assigns, for the benefit of his daughter, Mary Carden; two other similar sixteenths were bequeathed to the same parties for the benefit of Catherine Winsloe; and yet two other sixteenths were bequeathed for the benefit of his daughter, Anna Brodie; one-sixteenth for the benefit of Charles Bell and James Lawson, and, finally, the two remaining sixteenths were assigned upon certain trusts and were to be offered for sale to John Walter at a sum therein mentioned.

THE LIST OF PROPRIETORS.

The property is now held as follows:—

Three-sixteenths of the property are held in various shares by the following parties:—Sarah Mayor, Henry Carnegie Carden, Jemima Georgiana English, Frederick Walter Carden, Frederick Brodie and Ada Blanche Brodie, his wife in her right, Septimus William Silbey and Clara Fanny Silbey, his wife, in her right, Edward Aurelius Adams and Alice Emily Adams, his wife, in her right, Edith Georgiana Carden.

One-sixteenth is held in various shares by Isabella Wozeld Winsloe, Richard William Charles Winsloe, Alfred Winsloe, Philip George Winsloe, Arthur Winsloe, Frederick Winsloe, Theodore von Arnim, and Catherine Hall von Arnim, his wife, in her right; Baron Constantin von Rothberg, and Eliza Matilda von Rothberg, his wife, in her right, Richard Winsloe, Emma Tinant.

One-sixteenth is owned by Matilda Patton.
Two-sixteenths in various shares are held by Sophia Martha Knox, Harry Walridge Gordon Stonhever, Parker Freeman, Thos. Ezkyn, Henry Shuback Hood, Walter James Hood.

Eight-ninths of two-sixteenths in various shares belonging to Anna Brodie Hill, Wilhelmina Hall, Cecelia Chambers, Emma Grace, Maria Brodie, Lydia Brodie, William Brodie, Frederick Brodie.

One-sixteenth in equal shares is held by Henry Fraser Walter, one-sixteenth belongs to George Matthew Hicks.

A half of one-sixteenth is held in equal shares by Helena Sarah Scott, William Edmund Morrison Raugh, Arthur Thomas Raugh, Caroline Harriett Raugh, Ada Mary Raugh, Frederick Henry Raugh.

A half of one-sixteenth is held in equal shares by Margaret Ayrton, Elizabeth Echazal, Caroline Powell, Sarah Joanna, Richard Elgood, Catharine Frances Plumtree, Ann Windsor Caapel Alsager.

Eleven-twelfths of one share are held in various shares by Laura Elizabeth Bacon, Clarissa Milburn Agar, Charles Agar, Edward Agar (of Bromley), George Deans, Dunds Watt, Henry Agar, Lieutenant Edward Agar (of Sandhurst), Thomas Halle and Ellen Harriet, his wife, in her right, Edward Lawson Horne, Emma Horne, Charles Augustus Wright, Eliza Cornwallis Wright, Julia Lydia Mayhew, Vicenza Wright, Julian Wright, John Walters, and Emily Frances Walters, his wife, in her right, Henry Esson Murray and Julia Lydia Murray, his wife, in her right, Alfred Lawson Wright, James Burgess Hall, and Louisa Charlotte Hall, his wife, in her right, James Henry Innes, Alfred Shildrick and Alice Henrietta Shildrick, his wife in her right, Fanny Stewart Innes, Mary Lawson Innes, Henry Mortimer Innes, Jeannie Mayhew Innes, Ella Clarke Innes.

A half of one-sixteenth has been assigned Arthur Fraser Walter, and, finally, one-sixteenth and a half of a sixteenth belong to John Walter the third.

TRUSTEES.

Among the number of trustees or legal representatives holding shares under settlements, wills, or intestacies, there are Angus William Hall and W. E. Morrison Raugh, a half of sixteenth; John Barton Sterling, two-sixteenths of sixteenth; Sir Robert W. Carden, four-fifths of sixteenth; John Barton Sterling, Charles Campbell Ross, Samuel A. T. Yates, and C. A. V. Conybeare, one-twelfth of sixteenth; Henry John Hood and Burnett Grove Hall one-ninth of two-sixteenths; Clarissa Milburn Agar, one thirty-ninth of sixteenth; R. W. C. Winsloe, Alfred Winsloe, and Philip George Winsloe, five-sixths of sixteenth; Frederick Brodie, William Brodie, and John Barton Sterling, one-sixth of sixteenth; Eliza Cordelia Agar, Edward Agar, and Clarissa Milburn Agar, one-forty-ninth of sixteenth; Charles Augusta Wright, one-seventh of sixteenth.

THE "JACK THE RIPPER" STORY.

A telegram received at Paris from Tunis last night states that no important is attached to the rumour of the capture of "Jack the Ripper" published by the *Petit Journal* yesterday. The report in question arose from the fact that among the robbers recently captured by the Tunis police was a British subject named Grav.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Parnell Commission resumed at half-past ten this morning, and Sir James Hannen at once proceeded to deliver the judgment of the court with reference to Mr. William O'Brien's alleged contempt of court. He said:

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH WHICH IMPRESSED THE COURT.

The Attorney-General has called our attention to an article published some time ago in *United Ireland*, which he invites us to deal with as a contempt of court by the publisher of that paper. Mr. O'Brien has conducted his defence, and he has addressed us in a perfectly becoming manner in a speech of great ability, which has certainly favourably impressed us. He says that he did not write the article in question, but he admits his responsibility for it, and argues that he was within his rights as a journalist in commenting as he has done upon the proceedings of this inquiry. He stated more than once in the course of his speech that he did not intend any disrespect to us, and I see no reason to doubt the sincerity of that statement. I proceed to deal with the grounds upon which he has sought to justify the article. He says that the tribunal is an exceptional one, and would therefore have us infer that its proceedings are not to be conducted and are not to be protected in the same manner as other tribunals. He says that the questions before us are not of a judicial but of a political character, and that therefore he is entitled to deal with them so far as they are political in the manner he has. And, further, he says the *Times* has continued to circulate the charges which constitute the foundation of this inquiry, and that he and those associated with him are not bound to wait until the determination of the inquiry before replying to the charges of the *Times* so continuously circulated throughout the country. Dealing with these arguments in the order mentioned, Sir James Hannen said: It is to be observed that this tribunal, though undoubtedly exceptional, is based upon the same foundation as every other court in the kingdom, and it is obvious that we must deal with this matter with the feeling that this court, constituted as it is, is entitled to the same respect as any of the ordinary courts.

JUDICIAL AS DISTINGUISHED FROM POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. O'Brien says the questions before us are not judicial, but political. Let me say most emphatically that we have nothing to do with any political questions whatever. We entirely discard them from our attention: they cannot in any way influence our judgment. We have set before us a purely judicial question to investigate—certain definite charges which we have to inquire into; and we do not allow ourselves to be influenced in any way by any political consideration whatever which may surround the particular questions that we have to determine upon. And I must point out that this distinction between the judicial inquiry we are engaged in and the political questions connected with it indicates exactly the proper line of division between that which may be permitted and that which cannot be permitted to writers in the public press. With the political questions they are as free to write and comment now as they were before the institution of this tribunal. But with regard to the judicial questions which we have before us, they are not entitled to discuss them in a manner calculated to prejudice the due investigation of the facts which have been brought before us.

"A GREAT DEAL OF FORCE IN WHAT MR. O'BRIEN SAID."

With regard to the last argument which Mr. O'Brien has put forward, that the *Times* has been circulating the pamphlet known as "Parnellism and Crime," it appears to me that there is a great deal of force in what Mr. O'Brien has said. The *Times* has continued to offer for sale, and no doubt has largely sold, the indictment as it may be called, of Mr. O'Brien and those associated with him; but I must say that I cannot in any way regard it as a contempt of court on the part of Mr. O'Brien or others to say what they have to say in answer to those charges, and if that were the character of the article complained of I myself should be wholly disinclined to regard it as contempt of court.

BUT THE ARTICLE COMMENTED UPON THE EVIDENCE.

It is to be observed that this article does not confine itself to answering the charges made by the *Times*, but it is, and purports to be, comment upon the proceedings before us, and above all it contains comments upon the evidence given, and the witnesses who have appeared before us. No doubt this subject of contempt of court is an exceedingly difficult one to deal with; and I have not hesitated to avow my great unwillingness to exercise the power which the court possesses, and it was only in an extreme case that I could be brought to do so. Sir James Hannen then proceeded to deal with those portions of the article which he thought went beyond the limits of allowable comment. For example, a writer could not be allowed to refer to witnesses in the way in which they were referred to in *United Ireland*. He did not object to the Commission being designated a Forgeries Commission: the *Times* continued to speak of the letter attributed to Mr. Parnell as a genuine letter, and it was within the province of the other side to describe it as a forgery. But a journalist had no right to point to any particular person as a "forger." And in so far as the article tended to prevent witnesses coming, the President thought it exceeded the bounds of fair comment.

MR. O'BRIEN DISCHARGED WITH A CAUTION.

For these reasons (continued Sir James) it appears to us that it is impossible to admit that Mr. O'Brien has established his contention that he was within his rights in making the comments he has made in the course of this article. But, as I have already said, believing that his expression of a desire not to say anything disrespectful of us is sincere, and as I think that there is much force in his argument that the political questions connected with this inquiry are of such a character that they may be fairly discussed by the public, in the course of which discussion a writer may unintentionally overstep the bounds between that which is permitted and that which is not permitted—the result is that in no case should we have thought it necessary to do more than inflict a lenient punishment upon Mr. O'Brien. But we prefer, for reasons which appear to have weight, to remit any punishment in this case, having laid down the rules which we think ought to govern public writers, and which we trust Mr. O'Brien and others will accept as their guide of conduct in the future. If either he or any one after this explanation should give cause for us to deal with such a subject, it will of course be impossible for us to treat the matter as we propose to treat this. We are well aware that our motives in pursuing the course we propose to adopt may be subject to misconstruction by one side or the other, or possibly by both; but we must act upon our conviction, and I am satisfied that the paramount duty that we have before us, in the interests of the parties concerned, of the counsel engaged, of ourselves, and of the public, is to bring this inquiry to a conclusion as speedily as possible, and with as little friction as possible. And therefore I gladly, with the concurrence of my brethren, come to a conclusion which I hope will save us from having our time consumed with matter of this kind in future, and that as far as possible angry feeling will be excluded from the proceedings of this court.

So the President concluded, having spoken for twenty minutes. Mr. O'Brien rose in his place at the solicitors' table and bowed. Then the matter dropped.

A "MURDERER" CROSS-EXAMINED.

Francis Iago was cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell with respect to the man he had killed. The police had never suspected Mr. Caine; the evicted tenant, who was with him when the blow was struck, left for America on hearing that there was a warrant out against him. Witness had been twice imprisoned for assaults. He had not been for years in communication with the police. He admitted, however, that he had told Sergeant Allen a thing or two some five or six years ago. Police often came to his house.

Would any respectable person in Longford believe you on your oath?—I think a man ought to be believed on his oath. He is not going to damn himself. By Mr. Reid: You say you were sworn in a member of a secret society before Howling was killed?—Yes.

Were all the members of the committee of the Land League members of the secret society?—Not all. Did you tell the police about your own offences as well as other peoples?—Yes.

Why did you make these statements?—To keep myself safe. I was in dread of being found out, and I wanted to take my head out of the halter. (Sensation.)

By the Attorney-General: The secret society he was sworn into was called "Moonlighters." They were sometimes called "Fenians."

[A FENIAN INFORMER.]

Patrick Delaney, from Maryboro' Prison, Queen's county, said he was a member of the Fenian organization from 1875 until his arrest in Nov., 1882. He was in Dublin. The leaders were Patrick Egan, T. Brennan, Dr. M'Allister, John Levy, and John Darran. These men formed the executive council. About 1879 feileagates came from America. They were John O'Connor, of Cork, John Devoy, General Millen, and Edward Hanlon. O'Connor went by the name of Dr. Kenelly. Witness did not know whether he was now a member of Parliament. Devoy, Miller, and Hanlon met the head-centres in Dublin. At one meeting James Carey was among those present. It was said that arms were to be sent and all expenses paid from America. Two organisations were working in Dublin at the time—the Stephenite party and the American councils. James Stephen was proffered a seat on the council, but he would not accept it as he was not made head centre. Witness kept guard at the meetings.

A JAPANESE FANCY DRESS BALL.

MANY CHILDREN TO DANCE IN PRETTY COSTUMES.

There is great curiosity concerning the fancy dress children's party at which little Miss Menpes is to entertain her small friends to-morrow evening, not forgetting a party of grown-ups who will enjoy the pretty sight which is promised as much as anybody. I was making some sketches last night of some of the children, and I send you a few details which may be interesting. First of all, the little hostess looks charming in her dainty costume of lemon, yellow, and apple-green draperies, and her jet black hair (from the wig-maker's) adorned with bright but delicate Japanese trifles. The little boy you might take for Mr. Grossmith, junior, in the "Mikado."

THE BELLE OF THE BALL.

Little Miss Dorothy will be the belle of the ball. With a face like wax, a mask acquired by much powder, and the black eyebrows, the curve of vermilion on the under lip, the graceful garments, she would pass in the streets of Tokio or Osaka as a genuine Japanese beauty, and I greatly fear that her winsome little face will play havoc with the hearts of my little masters. I don't wish to spoil sport, but as every mother likes to read about these pleasant functions, I just venture to tell one or two secrets. For instance, Mr. Mark Napier's two children will appear as Neapolitans, and very picturesque they look in their loose white garments, which offer such a background for the variegated sashes and silken bands with which they are slashed.

THE LITTLE BOY WITH THE CHINESE PIGTAIL.

Mrs. Bram Stoker's little boy—I hope I may be allowed the "little"—will enable the guests and the critics of costumes to compare the Chinese pigtail with the Japanese methods. He should have gone as Macbeth, now. Little Miss Minnie Terry, Bootle's Baby, will look "jest lovely," as the American girls said of Mr. Chamberlain, as a little Puritan maiden, with a vocabulary of "thees and thous." And so on.

THE JAPANESE COTILLON AND THE JAPANESE TOYS.

The feature of the party will be the Japanese cotillon, invented by Japanese Menpes, who brought back from the Land of Sun many packing cases full of wonderful Japanese toys. What toys! Ye gods, why cannot the British mother buy them in Regent-street or the Strand? Picture scores of spiders, so lovely and so graceful and so agile, that the daintiest little Miss Muffet who is there will be able to sit down beside her—spider in the feminine gender—quite comfortably. Picture butterflies—no—no relation of you know—who with beautiful gaudy wings, all spotted so brilliantly. Think of comical ravens and jolly dogs, and funny little houses, which a newly-married couple with slender means and tender hearts would jump at, and reckon cheap at £30 a year. The houses of *Tit Bits* could not compete with them for convenience, and no sanitary inspection necessary. But enough! Wait till Friday morning.

THE POPE'S GIFTS TO IRELAND.

£10,000 WORTH OF PRESENTS.

The splendid gifts specially selected by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. for distribution among the cathedral churches of Ireland were (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*) sent on Saturday to the Irish College in Rome for transmission to the archbishops, bishops, and the great College of Maynooth. They are of the richest and most magnificent description. They consist for the most part of most beautiful and elegantly worked vestments and gold chalices of the chastest and most ornate designs. Their aggregate value is estimated at £10,000—a truly imperial gift. The famous national ecclesiastical College of Maynooth, is favoured with a choice and, under the circumstances, priceless collection of objects of religion. These are particularly suited for the ceremonial in the new, handsome church which is rapidly approaching completion. One of the gorgeous gifts is a grand stole, the intrinsic value of which is £1,000, but the value attaching to it from its having been worn by the Pontiff himself, on the occasion of the celebration of his Holiness's memorable jubilee, is inestimable. The Pope's sending this personal princely token to Ireland speaks volumes.

TRYING TO LOWER WESTON'S RECORD.

An attempt to lower Weston's record of five thousand miles in one hundred days was yesterday commenced at Sittingbourne by Charles Green, a pedestrian of considerable notoriety. The task was commenced at 7 A.M., Green walking over a three-quarter mile course on the main road from London to Dover, which, at Sittingbourne, is in excellent condition. He walks bare-headed, wears a flannel shirt and trousers, stout leather boots, and, like his American rival, wears a pair of gaiters, while he carries a riding whip in one hand. He walks with a telling stride, and quickly gets over the ground, although his style is not elegant. Green, who is a man of good physique, is confident that he will succeed in his task.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LEEDS.

The Central cocoa house at Leeds was destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

A STEAMSHIP SINKING.

The London and North Western Railway Company's steamer which arrived at Holyhead from Greenore this morning reports having seen one of the Cork Steamship Company's steamers seven miles off Holyhead in a sinking condition. She had lost her propeller and was fast making water. The crew had taken to the boats, and were taking in stores from the steamer. A tugboat and the Holyhead lifeboat went out at four o'clock. Life-saving apparatus was also sent. The North-Western Company's boat could not take the other in tow, as she had no hawser.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

The municipal council of the Irish League in New York has (says Reuter) pledged its support to the "loyal Irishmen" concerned in the contest between Mr. Parnell and the *Times*.

AN ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN OFF THE LINE.

The express train carrying the English mails which left London at eight o'clock yesterday morning ran off the line near Calais about mid-day. The accident caused a delay of two and a half hours. No passengers were injured, as the train was going slowly at the time.

A YOUTHFUL HERO.

The Royal Humane Society yesterday bestowed the Stanhope gold medal, which is the highest honour the society can bestow, upon a lad named Albert Battison, of H.M.S. *Impregnable*, aged seventeen, for saving Annie Freer, aged thirteen, from beneath the ice in the Soar, at Leicester.

The Archbishop of York has now named Sunday, February 24, for the consecration of the new Bishop of Chester, in York Minster.

Mr. Gladstone, in spite of the changeable weather, is actively engaged in sight-seeing at Naples. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has arrived by the Orient Line steamer.

Mr. Ernest A. Hankey has sent a donation of £500 to the Hospital Sunday Fund, to which last year he subscribed £200.

No fewer than twenty-four different companies will supply electric lights to the great Exhibition at Paris this year.

Last year there were 346 suicides in Vienna, an increase of five on those of 1887.

An anonymous donor has sent £180 towards the rent and taxes of a new Home for Inebriate Women about to be established by the Women's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society.

An International Universal Exhibition of Horses and Asses, Stallions and Mares for Breeding will be held in Paris in 1889. The exhibition will be opened on Sunday, September 1, and will remain open until the 11th.

It has been arranged for Professor H. G. Seeley to deliver a course of lectures in Holborn Town Hall every Wednesday evening during February. This course is given at the request of the London Geological Field Class.

The new forts at Suakin which are being erected are making great progress, that under the charge of Lieutenant Gordon being nearly completed.

The Rev. Frederick Hastings, of Tolmers-square Congregational Church, has definitely accepted the pastorate of the North Adelaide Church, and will shortly leave this country for his new home in the Southern world.

The Empress Eugénie leaves Farnborough in a few days for Osborne, where she will remain for some time on a visit to the Queen.

Mr. Joshua Rowntree, M.P., became suddenly ill after addressing a meeting at Filey on Friday evening. He was unable to return to Scarborough, but the illness, we are glad to learn, is not of an alarming character. Mr. Rowntree will have to forego all present engagements.

The officials at Dover House are working hard in order that, so far as the Scotch Office is concerned, the First Lord of the Treasury's promise that the Estimates would be laid before the House of Commons at a very early period in the ensuing Session may be kept. The accounts are now well advanced, and will be ready by the requisite date.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.

There is a somewhat better demand for money in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, but borrowers have little difficulty in getting all their requirements satisfied, the charge for advances for the day not exceeding 2½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is fairly steady at 2½ per cent., though business is accepted in the best class of bills at a trifle under that figure. There is little or no demand for gold for export in the open market, and arrivals of bullion from abroad find their way into the Bank of England. These amounts are very small, however, and there does not at present seem much prospect of receiving large amounts from any quarter. The withdrawal of coin for the Cape yesterday is quite a special transaction. It is thought not at all improbable that a further reduction will be made by the bill brokers and discount houses in deposit rates at an early date.

The Stock Markets have sunk back into a state of lethargy, little disposition being shown to enter into new business. Of course the attention of operators is to some extent taken up with the final arrangements in connection with the settlement, but still business is much quieter than might have been expected after the excitement of Monday. Consols are quiet and unchanged, while in the Home Railway market the changes are slight, there being an inclination now to wait the dividend announcements. Brighton Deferred stock remains firm, but South Eastern Deferred has given way. Foreign Government Bonds are mostly the turn higher, but there is little business doing. South American currency issues are weak on advices that the gold premium at Buenos Ayres has now risen to 50.35 per cent. American Railroads are neglected, and there is practically no movement of importance apart from an advance of ½ in Norfolk and Western Preference. Trunks are also inactive, but a few purchases have been made of Mexican Railway issues. Copper mining shares are still weak, and in this connection we may state it is reported from Paris that the Copper Syndicate question will again be brought before the Chamber shortly. Anglo-American Telegraph stocks continue to rise on dividend anticipations.

Letters of allotment of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. (Limited) were posted last night.

Mr. B. H. Van Tromp has been appointed chairman of the newly-constituted board of directors of the Continental Metropolitan Tramways Company (Limited).

The Assets Realisation Company state in their report that the liquidation of the Oriental Bank Corporation progresses in the manner expected, and the liability of the company under this head has already diminished from £900,000 to £500,000.

The sales of the St. Pauli Breweries Company for the quarter ending the 31st of December last show an increase of 18 per cent. over the corresponding quarter in 1887, and of above 50 per cent. over the quarter in 1886.

The City Bank, Sydney, transmits by telegraph the following results of its half-year's operations—namely, dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, £17,500; carried to reserve fund, £5,000; carried forward to next half-year, £6,400.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) announce a half-yearly interim dividend of 5 per cent., being 20s. per share, free of income tax, payable on and after February 15.

The Transvaal Gold Exploration and Land Company (Limited) have received the following cablegram:—"The battery has been at work twelve full days and crushed 390 tons, yielding 200 ounces. The yield of gold from treatment of tailings in the pans was 70 ounces. Total for December: 270 ounces. We have extracted from new vein at Ophir Hill since last report, 60 tons, averaging 4 oz. 5 dwts. per ton."

The following dividends have been declared:—The Birmingham Banking Company (Limited), at the rate of 15 per cent. The National Bank, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The London and St. Katharine Docks Company, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The Assets Realisation Company, 10 per cent. The International Financial Society 6s. 6d. per share. The Fore-street Warehouse Company (Limited) 5s. 6d. per share. The New Zealand Trust and Loan Company (Limited) an interim dividend of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Luckimpore Tea Company (Limited) an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the working of season of 1888. The Moabund Tea Company (Limited) an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the working of season of 1888. The Crown Reef Gold Mining Company (Limited) of 6 per cent. for the quarter ended the 31st of December.

TRAFFICS.—Increase: North Eastern £3,514, Metropolitan £326, District £203, Midland £211, Eastern and Midland £62, North Stafford £561.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET opens quiet with a fair demand. Probable sales 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot steady. Futures one point up.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing prices:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—Improved: Great Northern "A" ½, Hull and Barnsley, Great Eastern, and Chatham Preference ¼, Brighton Deferred and North Western ¼. Lower: South Eastern Deferred ¾, and North Eastern ¾.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—Advanced: Uruguay Bonds ¼, Egyptian Daira, Italian, and Portuguese ¾, and Peruvian 1870 ¼. Declined: Buenos Ayres Cudulas 1 ¼, Hungarian Gold ¼, Egyptian United, Peruvian 1872, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—Aster: Norfolk and Western Preference ¼, Wabash Preference ¼, Louisville and Nashville, Erie shares, and Atlantic First Mortgage ¼. Fallen: Denver Preference, Northern Pacific Preference, Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific shares ¾.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—Higher: Mexican First and Second Preference ¼, the Ordinary ½, Grand Trunk First and Third Preferences ¼. Lower: Lombardo Venetian and Varona Obligations ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Improved: Anglo-American Telegraph Ordinary 1, the Preference ½, Mysore Gold and Ooregam ¼. Revised: Suez Canal ½, Spratt's ¼, Rio Tinto ¼, and Mason and Borey 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			MINE.		
Consols	100	94 1/2	Indian Consolidated	100	100
New Consols (2 1/2)	94 1/2	94 1/2	Alyson shares	4 7/16	9 1/16
Reduced 3 p. c.	100 1/2	100 1/2	Oreogams	1 1/2	2 1/2
Local Loan Stock	100 1/2	100 1/2	Cape Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2
New 2 1/2 p. c.	99 1/2	99 1/2	Namaqua	3 1/2	3 1/2
India 5 p. c.	100 1/2	100 1/2	Mason and Barry	9 1/2	9 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 p. c. Ru.	70 1/2	70 1/2	Rio Tinto	24	24
Egyptian Guar.	101	101	Montana Lt. shares	2 1/16	3 1/16
Met. Bk. Wks. 3 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	DeBeers new shares	17 1/2	17 1/2
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103 1/2	103 1/2	S. African Explor.	17 1/2	17 1/2
Birmingham Corp. St.	111	111	Anglo-American	50	50
Liverpool	111 1/2	111 1/2	Brazilian Submarine	83	83
FOREIGN STOCKS.			TELEGRAPHS & TEL. PHONES.		
Argentine 5 p. c.	102	102	Anglo-American	50	50
Do. Hard Duka	67 1/2	81 1/2	Lo. Elect.	135	135
Do. Treasury	94 1/2	94 1/2	Direct Unit. States	9 1/2	10 1/2
Austrian Gold	92	92	Eastern	12 1/2	13 1/2
Do. Silver	67	70	Ditto Extension	12 1/2	13 1/2
Brazilian 1870	101 1/2	101 1/2	United Telephone	14 1/2	14 1/2
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	101	Globe Tel. Trust	7 1/2	7 1/2
Do. Cudulas L.	53	53	TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
Chilian 4 1/2 p. c. 1885	101	101	London Gen. Om.	139	205
Costa Rica A.	90 1/2	115	London Street	13	14
Do. B.	89	90	London Tramway	14 1/2	15 1/2
Egypt. State Dam.	101 1/2	101 1/2	North Metropolitan	17 1/2	18 1/2
Do. Preference	84	84	WATERWORKS.		
Do. Daira Sanieh	102 1/2	102 1/2	Chelsea Waterworks	257	62
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	61 1/2	2	East London	201	4
Do. 4 1/2 p. c. Rnts.	103 1/2	103 1/2	Grand Junction	122	5
Hung. Gold Rentes	84 1/2	84 1/2	Kent	277	82
Italian	94 1/2	94 1/2	Lambeth	252	7
Mexican Converted	93 1/2	93 1/2	New River, New	350	60
Peruvian 5 p. c. 72	14 1/2	14 1/2	Sturk & Vauxhall	107	72
Do. 6 p. c.	64	64	W. Midland Ex.	252	7
Portuguese	102 1/2	102 1/2	GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Russian 1870	81 1/2	81 1/2	Gashlight & Coke A.	257	60
Spanish 4 p. c.	73	73	Imp. Continental	202	13
Turkish 1864	89	101	South Metropolitan	303	7
Group 1	15 1/2	15 1/2	Brush Electric Lt. (4p)	3 1/2	4 1/2
Group 2	15 1/2	15 1/2	MISCELLANEOUS.		
4 1/2 p. c. 1871	84 1/2	84 1/2	Allsopp	8 1/2	8 1/2
5 p. c. Defence	86 1/2	86 1/2	Guinness and Co.	310	15
5 p. c. Priority	81	81	Hochstet	11 1/2	11 1/2
Uruguay United	70	70	Bryant and May	12 1/2	13 1/2
Virginia Funded	43 1/2	43 1/2	Spratt's Patent	10	10 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2 p. c.	110	112	Liverpool Nitrate	28 1/2	9
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Primordia Nitrate	35	7
Caledonian	113	113	Salt Union Shares	53 1/2	4 1/2 pm
Great Eastern	61	61	P. and O. Steam	65	7
Great Northern	118 1/2	118 1/2	Royal Mail Steam	64	6
Ditto A.	103 1/2	103 1/2	Nat. Discount Co.	11 1/2	12
Great Western	131 1/2	131 1/2	Hudson's Bay	18 1/2	19 1/2
Hull and Barnsley	35 1/2	35 1/2	Suez Canal	8 1/2	8
London and York	113	113	E. & W. Ind. Dock	10	21
Brighton (Ordinary)	144	144	London and St. K.	41	3
BANKS.			The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—		
Alliance Bank	14	14	Bell's Asbestos	13 1/2	13 1/2
City Bank	20 1/2	15 1/2	Tarapaca Bank	4 1/2	4 1/2 pm
Consolidated Bank	8	8	Tarapaca Water	15	10
Imperial Ottoman	11 1/2	11 1/2	Spencer's Gold	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lat. and Com. Bank	89	89	Jum's Bona	5 1/2	5 1/2
Union of London	40 1/2	1 1/2	Wemmers	14 1/2	14 1/2

One hundred and twenty-six candidates for the London County Council have, in answer to inquiries made by the

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

The news that Sir John Kirk will sail for Zanzibar to-morrow is very important. Sir John Kirk was for years the uncrowned king of Zanzibar. He was removed because Lord Salisbury was so subservient to Prince Bismarck. As long as Sir John Kirk was at Zanzibar, German influence was not supreme. Sir John Kirk was withdrawn, and everything went wrong. Now he is going back. What does it mean? I fear it is too late for him to put everything right.

I hear from Naples that Mr. Gladstone and his family are having a rare good time there. "It is a wonderful treat to be here," writes one of them, "and we are all as happy as the day is long." From which it is evident that there is too much magic in the sunshine of Italy for even the worries of the Roman question to cast a shadow over his mind.

"Faithful and Unfaithful" is the American novel which Messrs. Macmillan have just republished at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, and which Mr. Gladstone will review—probably not at length—in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It was originally called "Divorce." Its purity of tone and general healthiness commended it to the praises of Hawarden.

Mr. Edward Goschen, the younger brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about whom there has been some talk as a possible successor of Lord Sackville at Washington, is a charming diplomatist, who is now First Secretary of the Legation at Stockholm. He is one among the many who have married American wives, and those who know him say that he would probably be a great success at Washington. The step up is, however, rather high, but the appointment is not impossible.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will be surprised to learn that there is a lady styling herself Princess Athales Kleophas, who is making a somewhat precarious living at Newark, New Jersey, by selling amulets and telling fortunes, who claims him as her father. According to her account her mother was the daughter of one of the many wives of a king whose domain was in the vicinity of Singapore. Her mother was in the suite of an East Indian potentate who visited London in 1861, when her mother was but sixteen years old and still unmarried. "When the Indian visitors returned to their native land," said the Princess, "I was born. Explanations followed, and the matter leaked out that I was the daughter of the Prince of Wales!"

This lady, who appears to be a fraud of the first water, gives audiences in a room covered with Persian rugs and East Indian tapestry. In personal appearance she is small, below the average height; her jet black hair is fastened with big pins around her shapely head. Her features, while not regular, are pretty, and are set off by a pair of black eyes that are alternately slumberous and sparkling. In her business circular she describes herself as a sagacious sorceress, panic predictor and prophetess. As she goes on to say, "she can be consulted on all affairs of business, love, marriage, lawsuits, speculations, divorce, sickness, &c., &c.; describes friends and enemies; removes all troubles and estrangements; every hidden mystery revealed." H.R.H. would do well to send at once for his alleged daughter. Such a woman would be invaluable in any household.

Here is the most shocking instance of English depravity which I have heard of for some time. One of the railway companies which book travellers through to the South has actually run out of tickets for Monte Carlo, and has had to wait a day or two till a new supply could be printed. And to think that it was "Old Morality" who began the Exodus!

The Scandinavian sailor Prince Oscar and his pretty wife live a retired life in their home at Karlskrona, but they are evidently quietly busy. Yesterday I saw at the Scandinavian Sailors' Home a couple of illuminated texts, neatly framed, which were the handwork of the Royal couple, and which had been sent over in memory of their visit to the home.

The only difficulty about the texts is that no one knew which was done by Prince Oscar and which by his wife. One of the two is rather lengthy, and painted in green and gold; the other is short, thus: "Frukta iske, ty jag är med dig" (Fear not, I am with thee), and kept in quiet tones of black and gold, from which I concluded that this was the Prince's gift. It is pretty to imagine the two faithful lovers employing their spare time in gladdening the hearts of some of their compatriots, who, far from home, make the interest of the Scandinavian sailors their life's work.

Jonathan Alexander, the old Waterloo pensioner who died in Edinburgh a week or two ago, was one of the guards of the fallen Emperor in St. Helena, and used to tell a curious story of Napoleon's heart having been nearly carried off by a rat after the post mortem examination. The surgeon who conducted the investigation, after placing the heart in an open glass vessel, happened to fall asleep. During the snooze the choice morsel was lighted upon by a rat, which was in the act of carrying it off, when the doctor fortunately awoke and recovered the stolen treasure.

A rather curious *contretemps* occurred at the funeral of General Louis Melikoff, at Nice. The French, thinking to pay a graceful tribute of sympathy to the dead General, struck up the Russian national anthem as the cortege made its way to the cemetery. The Russians, somewhat scandalized, silenced the music. It was only in returning from the grave that the silence was broken.

Why should the Americans desert Paris when it is the capital of a Republic after crowding to it when it was the capital of the Empire? In the last days of Napoleon III. there were as many as 16,000 Americans established in the Gay City of the Seine. Now there are not 3,000.

How many cigarettes are smoked every year in England? I am moved to make this apparently ridiculous inquiry by reading in a Russian official return that in 1887 the Russian tobacco factories turned out 2,592,756,855 cigarettes, and 76,270,706 cigars, of the first quality. I do not suppose that there is material for statistics on such a subject in England.

"THE SALON" AT THE PRINCE'S HALL.

Last night the members of the artistico-literary society known as "The Salon" were "at home" in Prince's Hall, and extended their hospitality to a great number of guests. The "objects" of the society are officially stated to be the holding of "periodical meetings of the members, at which Art, Literature, and Science shall be the main subjects of mutual interchange of ideas and entertainment." As the members must all have a *bona fide* qualification in one or other of the branches referred to, and ladies as well as gentlemen are eligible for membership, it follows that the series of ranks of the Salonists comprise a fair proportion of working intellectual London, male and female. It is one of the boasts of the society that a warm welcome is always extended to the "cultivated stranger," and that many a lion and lioness of the season owes his or her introduction to society to the Salon that so readily, yet so circumspectly, throws open its doors to accredited talent. Art was most fully represented, among its professors being Mme. Canziani, better known as Miss Louisa Starr, Mr. Blake Wigram, Mr. Bruce Joy, Mme. Isabel de Steiger, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Menpes (the latter in green silk), Mr. Schmeichen, Mr. Bernard Partridge, Miss Ethel Wright (back from Paris, looking as charming as Mr. S. J. Solomon painted her in his well-known pastel at the Grosvenor Gallery), Mr. Fred. Brown, Mr. Francis Bates, and others. Literature, and especially journalism, were there in the persons of Mr. J. Williams, editor of the monumental "Encyclopædic Dictionary," the recent completion of which is in every one's mouth; Miss "Rita," the novelist; while the stage was represented by Miss Fortescue (in a wonderful robe of crushed strawberry damask and white muslin), Mr. Howard Paul, Miss Cowen, Miss Filippi, Mr. Yorke Stephens, and Mr. Walter Gordon. Mr. Pozanski and Mr. René Ortmans were the violinists present, and Mrs. Stannard, Mrs. Maclear, and others were also to be seen. About three hundred thronged the galleries of the Royal Institute till long after midnight.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15% per month (Second-hand, 10% ed. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. SILLIES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON. W.C. Pianos exchanged.

COUNT LEON TOLSTOI.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HIS NEW NOVEL.

We have to announce with sincere regret that there is no truth in the statements recently published with every appearance of authenticity as to the publication of a new story by the great Russian novelist. The statement, which originally appeared in a German paper, was very precise and circumstantial. The story, it was said, was finished, and would appear on the Russian New Year's Day, and a description was given of the nature of the tale which corresponded roughly with the story of which Count Tolstoi told our Commissioner that he had written an unsatisfactory first draft as far back as last midsummer. We regret to hear from the Tolstoi household in Moscow that the German announcement has no foundation. The Count has not finished the story, and it cannot therefore be published. We regret to hear that he is still ailing, and not very fit for work. He was rather better on Christmas Day—the Russian Christmas. The family left Yasnaya Polyana in the late autumn, and are entertaining a good deal of company in Moscow, where the cold is very severe. The other day the thermometer registered thirty-two degrees below zero; but oddly enough little Sasha's English governess, who is revelling in the sleigh rides, finds thirty-two degrees below zero in Russia much easier to bear than the damp and muggy cold of last winter in her native county of Oxford. When Count Tolstoi will finish his novel no one appears to know—least of all Count Tolstoi himself.

HOW THE LATE EMPEROR WON HIS WIFE.

A LOVE EPISODE IN A WINDSOR LANE.

Not having the fear of Prince Bismarck before his eyes, an Austrian gentleman has contributed to a Vienna newspaper some interesting reminiscences of the late Emperor Frederick. One chapter (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) relates to the year 1875, at which time the Crown Prince—as he then was—was paying a visit to Carlsbad. Travelling incognito, he gratified his fancy by taking up his residence in the house of a quiet old German lady, with whom he was very fond of gossiping. He heard daily from his wife, the Crown Princess, then in Berlin, and liked to talk with his landlady about her. Here is one of the conversations which has been garnered for the Vienna newspaper:—"What a dear good woman my wife is," he said one day, after perusing the daily packet, "and how warmly she loves me! She is an excellent housewife, careful of everything, superintending the kitchen as well as the ballroom. It is now fifteen years since I married her, and every year has made us happier. But I must tell you how I won her. I was only twenty-four at the time, and Count Moltke accompanied me to England as my adjutant. Vicky was a mere child, but so clever, so good and true! Her father and mother, too, were the best parents I have ever known. After a few days I was in love up to my ears. I could not resist her. I confessed my infatuation to the Prince, who good-naturedly encouraged me. But the mother was not so kind-hearted, and decided that Vicky should know nothing of my suit until after her confirmation. However, the Fates worked in my favour. Late one afternoon shortly before my departure, we were riding together in the shady lanes of Windsor. I was at Vicky's side. Field daisies grew along the way, which Vicky said were indicative of good luck. I plucked one and offered it to her, trembling as I did so, uncertain of its reception. She took it, blushed, and gave me courage to stammer my confession. My trembling ceased as she gave me her hand: her eyes filled with tears, and to my eyes came tears too. But they were tears of joy, which alone have been shed since the happy day on which we took one another for better or for worse."

THREE SOCIALISTS SENT TO A SCHOOL BOARD.

As the result of the triennial election of the Newcastle School Board, it was found yesterday that all the three Socialist working men who had gone to the poll had been returned. The other twelve elected were members of the old board, one of them being also a working man.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THE LIBERAL STANDPOINT.

"Where the Socialists got their support from," remarks the *Newcastle Leader* (the Liberal organ), "is also one of the points that need explanation. If it came from the unions it is strange that all the Unionist speaking and resolving beforehand was in opposition to them. If it came from outside the unions, from unorganized labour, it is strange that this force has never come to the fore before. This is the first time, be it noted, when the party which has championed the Socialists has ever shown itself to have any influence whatever either in local or national elections. We are not speaking of Socialism, but of that other 'ism' which is the refuge of malcontents and the resort of crocheters, which has the sandhill for its forum and the columns of a local contemporary (Mr. Cowen's journal, the *Newcastle Chronicle*) for its correspondence. It has never before risen above ridicule. What, then, is the reason? Either its power has grown or circumstances have favoured it. We hold the last mentioned view."

A "PRESS BUREAU" IN DOWNING STREET.

In its management and treatment of the Press the present Government seems, says a London correspondent, to be gradually approximating towards the Continental model. The public will be surprised to hear that there is what is practically a Press Bureau in the office of the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury in Downing-street. There the leading provincial papers are received and examined. Their London letters especially are read, and their tone towards the Government is carefully noted. I believe that the unkindly letters are scored with black lines, and the favourable ones with red lines. The writers of these letters are known at the Treasury, and according as their line towards the Government is satisfactory or the reverse so is information doled out to them.

MR. TYNDALL, THE POLITICIAN.

In a letter to Mr. Patchett Martin, author of a newly-published work, "Australia and the Empire," Professor Tyndall remarks:—"I am glad you have freely spoken your mind regarding the Gladstone press and party. I feel deeply the truth of your concluding paragraph, that the reckless conduct of Mr. Gladstone has increased enormously the difficulty of your social and political problems in the colonies. What the end of his evil-doing will be in Ireland no man can tell."

A CORRECTION FROM MR. DRESSER ROGERS.

Mr. Dresser Rogers writes:—"In your paper of to-day you refer to a handbill circulated in the Strand district, and including my name amongst a majority that voted to retain Mr. Robertson in the service of the Metropolitan Board, and I therefore have to inform you that the statement is in error, as I was not at the Board on the day the said division occurred."

A SAXON BURIAL GROUND NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

A very interesting discovery was recently made in the vicinity of Cambridge. A field was being levelled at the back of St. John's College, when the workmen cut into a Saxon burying-ground. For several days no notice was taken of the matter, and numbers (the workmen said hundreds) of skeletons and urns were destroyed. The excavations then went on for six weeks under the supervision of members of the antiquarian committee, and, as a result, a number of skeletons, about a hundred urns, and a large number of weapons, urns, and ornaments have been placed in the Antiquarian Museum. These objects are so numerous that it has been impossible, up to the present, to examine them in detail, or draw up a catalogue of them; but it is certain that the find is, in an antiquarian sense, a very valuable one.

LORD LONSDALE IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

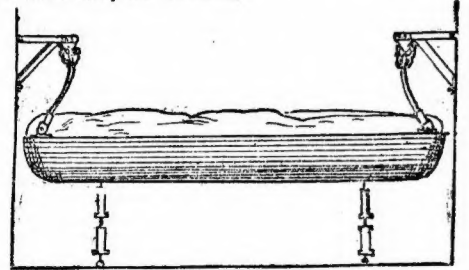
Some of the London papers have had paragraphs of late showing doubt upon the fact that Lord Lonsdale is in the Arctic regions at all. Mr. William Ogilvie, the Canadian Stanley, who returned to civilization the other day from an eighteen months' wandering in the extreme North-western regions of Canada, where he went on behalf of the geological survey of the Dominion, brings the latest news of his lordship. Speaking at Winnipeg on January 2, Mr. Ogilvie said that he fell in with Lord Lonsdale's party about one hundred miles north of Fort Good Hope, a Hudson Bay Company's post on the Mackenzie River. They were then passing north and appeared in the best of health. At that time Mr. Ogilvie was not acquainted with his lordship, and remained for some time under the impression that he was a Hudson Bay Company's officer. Their interview lasted only about an hour. The meeting took place on July 1, about 1,600 miles north of Edmonton. "I think," said Mr. Ogilvie, "that he is perfectly safe. He had only one man with him, but he employed others, Esquimaux interpreters, and so forth, through the agency of the H. B. Company. He gave me some outside news. I learned from him that the Emperor of Germany was dead and that Mitchell had walloped Sullivan. He asked me about getting over to the Yukon, and I told him that if he had unlimited muscle and unlimited means he might get there."

AN ADJUSTABLE SHIP'S BERTH.

NO MORE SEA SICKNESS.

At the office of Messrs. F. Prince and Co., 31, Craven-street, Strand, there is on view a new form of berth or swinging bed for ships, the use of which is intended to make sea sickness a thing of the past, and to render a trip across old ocean a mere pleasure outing for even the most nervous of persons, and those with the most delicate constitutions. Of course it is the invention of an American, as are so many good things. This time it is Mr. Godwin, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who has taken upon himself to make ocean travel a pleasure.

The real invention is a sort of swing for supporting a ship's berth, and maintaining it in a level position, however much the vessel may pitch or roll. It is an adaptation of the rotary movement of the ball and socket joint to a sort of wooden hammock. Brackets are screwed into the walls of the cabin, provided at their outwardly projecting ends with lugs, to which are secured the base piece of a ball-and-socket joint. A spindle, passing through the ball, supports a beam provided in the centre with an aperture into which the lower end of the joint passes. The berth is suspended to these beams at all four corners, and works easily and noiselessly.



THE BEST BERTH FOR THE SEA-SICK.

Our representative, who is well acquainted with the inconveniences of the fixed berth in ocean going ships, was asked to enter the Goodwin berth, and found the swing from side to side and also from front to back perfectly easy and pleasant. The invention has also been tested with great success on one of the Allan Line steamers from Liverpool to America, when even the "roaring forties" were found to have no unpleasant effect upon its fortunate occupant. It has also been tried on some of the vessels of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway between Calais and Dover, with equal success. It will doubtless be quickly introduced into other ships, especially of those great lines whose principal aim in life seems to be to seek opportunities for making a sea voyage a matter of luxury, and whose ships every year bring over and carry back so many thousands of our cousins from across the herring-pond.

PREBENDARY BARNES'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. Sotheby and Co. announce the sale early in February of the valuable collection of books and manuscripts forming the library of the late Mr. Dyneley of Bramhope, Yorkshire, as well as the collection of works relating specially to Devon and Cornwall, formed by the Rev. R. H. Barnes, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. The catalogue of this sale comprises, amongst other rarities, a copy of the Breeches Bible, issued in 1616, a rare edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, printed in 1513, an excessively rare Bohemian Bible, known as the *Ceska Bible*, printed in 1529, and which was not exhibited in the Caxton Exhibition. Book fanciers will also have an opportunity of purchasing a copy of the first edition of Sir Thomas More's "Governour," printed in 1531—an edition which is seldom seen in the market, though its merits have of late years been enhanced through the elaborate reprint published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. A valuable collection of works relating to the early history of America will also be for sale, as well as first editions of the works of Dickens, Thackeray, and other modern writers. The sale commences on Monday, the 4th of February, and will occupy six days.

TOLD ABOUT THE SCOTCH SPURGEON.

"A few weeks ago the Rev. James Paterson, of Ballater Free Church, an old college friend of the Rev. John McNeill, received a call to become a colleague to the Rev. Adolph Saphir, of the Belgrave Presbyterian Church, London. On observing the intimation of the call in the papers, Mr. McNeill telegraphed to his friend, 'Will ye gang, Jamie?' Jamie replied laconically, 'Aye, vii, 26.' On referring thereto, Mr. McNeill read, 'And the Angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the South into the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert.'—*Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*."

A FATAL BULL FIGHT.

A terrible scene was witnessed a few days ago at a bull fight at Cordova. The bull, a little, powerful animal of the Estremadura breed, on being turned into the arena, charged the torero Martinez, one of the most distinguished men of his profession, and wounded him severely in the neck. His companion went immediately to his assistance, but he, too, was attacked and wounded in the left breast. The animal next rushed at a mounted picador, whose horse he killed. Its rider, violently dismounted, was picked up unconscious, with a fractured skull. An indescribable panic ensued, and for a time the bull was left victorious in the ring. To restore confidence among the audience, the espada Guerrita, who happened to be present, entered the circus, and amid general applause managed to give the death-blow to the infuriated animal. Martinez died the same evening of his wound, and the Spanish newspapers are now extolling his exploit.

Mr. G. Holt has presented to the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool the fine work by Mr. Henry Moore, A.R.A., entitled "Needing the Needles."

The Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., President of the Baptist College at Regent's Park, who is a Northumbrian, celebrates his seventy-third birthday to-day.

The death is announced in Liverpool of Mr. James Muir Dowie, a gentleman who was for many years well known in local golfing circles.

In forty-two of the London County Council divisions the result of the poll will be made known to-morrow night.

In order to produce one kilogramme of sugar 5,600,000 flowers of red clover must be used.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Phelps will sail for New York on Thursday, the 31st inst., in the North German steamship *Lahn*, from Southampton.

In a letter which is published this morning the Lord Mayor appeals for aid in behalf of the funds of the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, which for the last four years had been steadily working in the interests of health and sanitation in various parts of the metropolis.

The extensive drainage and other necessary works at the Mansion House, which have occupied the last two months, having been completed, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have taken up their residence there for the term of mayoralty.

The Rev. Canon Pelham, chairman of the Lambeth Free Libraries Commissioners, has received a letter from a Lambeth parishioner, who wishes to be anonymous, offering £500 toward the Brixton Library if the whole amount of £10,000, to which Mr. Tate has promised £5,000, is subscribed by the 31st of March.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson last night, in addressing a meeting at Govanhill in support of the candidature of Mr. John Wilson, assured his hearers of the success of the Liberal cause, because Lord Hartington had written a letter against Mr. Wilson. He had observed during the last year or two that the way for a Liberal candidate to win an election, if he had any chance at all, was for Lord Hartington to write a letter in favour of the Unionist and for Mr. T. W. Russell to come down and speak for him.

A free exhibition of the sculptures, the South Kensington collection, the Prince of Wales's Indian presents, the permanent collection of paintings, the works lent by the Corporation, and a number of other pictures which were included in the recent loan exhibition was opened at the Leeds Fine Art Gallery yesterday. The exhibits are displayed in the sculpture gallery, the vestibule, the Queen's Room, and the Central Hall, and there was a considerable attendance of visitors during the day.

On the 18th of February a spring exhibition will be opened in the Fine Art Gallery at Leeds. It will comprise, in addition to the permanent collection, the works which artists may send on their own account, and Colonel North's collection of pictures and specimens of the sculptor's art. The paintings included in the latter number from twenty-five to thirty, and some of them are very large. They are being sent hither from the Italian Exhibition in London, where a considerable number of them were purchased by their present owner.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 27, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 25% in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG.

A PLEA FOR THE STARVING AND HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.



We are glad to say that our fund is growing, and many letters are arriving by each post, some sending help, some offering help, and all expressing deep sympathy for the sad lot of the starving dogs. Before acknowledging the third subscription list we should like to quote from a few more letters. Would that all little girls had such hearts as "Nora," a young woman five years old:—

Dear Doggies,—I am sorry you haven't been fed. My mamma told me about you. I am going to send you some money. I am going to send you pretty nearly all my pocket money. I have seen the doggies' pictures, and I am going to put them in my scrap-book. I am five years old, and I am sitting by her and my mamma's writing it; but I think what my mamma must write about the doggies.—NORA.

TO OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

You say that you will forward copies of the "Starving Dogs' Home" article free to any one who will send them away. If you will kindly send me six copies I will be very glad to send them to friends (who have and who love dogs). I am delighted to think the dogs have at last some kind friend who has made their sorrows public.

THE LITTLE DUMB SUFFERERS.

I will venture to add that there have been times when I have felt as if the human wrongs which the *Pall Mall Gazette* is the first to redress obscured a little the sufferings of our dumb fellow-creatures. Therefore, you will believe with what earnest and deep thankfulness I have read your article.

A CHEQUE FOR £66. WELL DONE!

The Home is very much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest H. Thurlow, who is executor for the late Rev. E. Thurlow, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly. The cheque which Colonel Thurlow sends is the last of a sum of money left in 1883 by Mr. Thurlow to distribute among charitable institutions. "Mrs. Thurlow," adds Colonel Thurlow, "wishes me to say that she much regrets to hear of the pecuniary difficulties that exist at the Home, and hopes that they may soon pass away."

THE SLEEPERS AWAKENED.

"All animal lovers owe you a debt of gratitude for rousing them out of their sleep in regard to the Dogs' Home. To champion the defenceless seems to be the grand object of your paper. It is not to the clergymen of any denomination that we can ever look for such leadership, for from year's end to year's end we never hear a word from the pulpit in reference to animals, except when the speaker wishes to be particularly impressive in describing the refuse of society; then he likens the refuse of society to a 'brute.' As for the cruel practice of wearing as an adornment the pitiful little corpse, I am happy to tell you there is a reverse side to the almost universal adoption of the practice. My sister and I have never worn any such appendage since we have been able to think for ourselves; and I am happy to say that a small piece of mine, just eleven years of age, much disgusted a West-end milliner by refusing to wear even an ostrich feather, preferring to wear an unadorned hat rather than sacrifice her sympathetic feeling in the matter."

GO AND HEAR MR. HAWES.

This much for the present. Now we are glad to be able to announce that on the last Sunday of this month, January 27, Mr. Hawes's morning sermon at his well-known church in Marylebone will be devoted to the sufferings of our dumb animals in general and of the starving dogs of London in particular.

Several correspondents have written to ask the prices of certain of Mr. Yates Carrington's sketches. We propose to give a complete list of the sketches as they appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget* with prices in a few days, and to that list we must refer them. Meanwhile we may add that we are reprinting the article with the complete set of sketches, on fine paper, and shall be glad to send copies free of cost to any one who will undertake to distribute them.

Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Thurlow, as executor of the late Rev. E. Thurlow	£66 0 0	E. M. O. B.	10 0
"Gaisgeach"	2 0 0	M. A. R.	10 0
"Trim and Roy"	1 0 0	Mrs. Robert Brown	6 0
"Paddy, Tom, and Skye" ..	10 0	In Memory of Brownie	5 0
"Smoot"	5 0	Katherine St. Hill	5 0
"Jack and Dart"	5 0	M. E. King	5 0
"Tito's Tibbit"	5 0	K. Ayers	5 0
From "Tip"	0 6	J. P. Battersby	5 0
Mrs. E. P. Nichol	5 5	Mrs. Bartlett	4 0
W. A. Sparrow	5 0	G. G. S.	2 0
A. L. H.	5 0	M. M.	2 0
Mrs. Frances Elliot	3 0	M. F. Curtis	2 6
Herbert Greenleaves	2 3	M. H.	2 6
Emeline Law	2 2	G. H. Watson	2 6
Mrs. M. H. Spielmann	1 1	M. A. K. C.	2 6
Collected U.B.S.E.	0 14	X. A. B.	2 6
E. S. Tregelles	0 10	P. X.	2 6
Mrs. L. R. Pearis	0 10	Ethel M. Williams	2 6
Mrs. Seymour	0 10	Llanaway	2 0
L. E. C.	0 10	T. A.	2 0
F. E. C.	0 10	Nora	1 0
		George Rothnie	0 6

MAX O'RELL'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Veni, vidi, scripsi. Max O'Rell has made a six months' visit to the United States, and the inevitable volume of impressions is about to follow. This time the genial critic of national manners has given a foretaste of his book in an article contributed by him to this month's *Forum*. It must be confessed that the article does not exhibit the writer's usual liveliness—a fact which may, no doubt, be accounted for on the supposition that he is keeping his best things for the book. One witticism, however, is worth quoting. Referring to the low-necked ball-dresses worn by ladies when receiving afternoon callers, Max O'Rell says: "It is not only the 'bud,' as she is called, who is in full warpaint, it is the bud's mamma, or aunt, or both, in looking at whose bare necks I have often been inclined to exclaim, 'Ladies, throw a veil over the past!'"

THIN MEN AND PLUMP WOMEN.

That which struck me most in America, from first to last (writes Max O'Rell), is the total absence of stupid-looking faces. All are not handsome, but all are intelligent and beaming with activity. In my opinion, it is in this that American beauty mainly consists. In the large cities of the East, the first thing which caught my attention was the thinness of the men and the plumpness of the women. This seemed to hint that the former lived in a furnace of activity and the latter in cotton wool. This impression soon deepened into a conviction. The more I saw of these large cities and the brilliancy, wit, and refinement of society in them, the plainer it became to me that, if America had thus early rivalled the older nations of Europe in all the elegancies of fashionable life, it was because of its treatment of woman. It seemed to me that her lot was as near to being perfection as an earthly lot could be. A respect amounting to reverence is shown for her, and it appears to be the chief aim of her protectors to surround her with luxury and make her path through life a sunny one. So far as adding to her mental and physical grace goes, this plan of making every woman an uncrowned queen has answered completely. Seeing her high position, she has set herself at work to fill it becomingly; and it is the cultivation of America's daughters, it is their charming independence and a consciousness of their power, that make them so attractive, and render American society so delightful to the stranger. In their treatment of woman, the Americans might give more than one lesson to the men of the Old World, even to the Frenchman who, in the matter of politeness, lives a good deal, I am afraid, on the reputation of his ancestors. The

respect for woman in America seemed to me to be perfectly disinterested, purely platonic. In France this respect almost always borders on gallantry. A Frenchman will always stand back to let a woman pass, but he will generally profit by the occasion to take a good look at her.

THE COMBINATION OF SACRED AND PROFANE.

Is there, asks the writer, anything more sublime than the way in which the American can combine the sacred and the profane? Why, he is a greater adept at it than John Bull. On board the steamer we had a party of Americans who passed seven days of the voyage in playing poker. The smoking-room rang from morning to night with the oaths that they uttered every time that they threw a card on the table. They were so fluent with them that they hardly used the same twice in an hour. Their stock seemed inexhaustible. On Sunday, after breakfast, a young lady sat down to the piano and began playing hymns. What happened then? Our poker party gathered round the young lady, and for two hours sang psalms and holy tunes to the edification of the other occupants of the saloon. I was dumbfounded. In France we have men who swear, and also men who sing hymns; but I believe that the Anglo-Saxon race alone can furnish men who do both with equal facility and gusto.

There has apparently been some competition among New York editors to obtain the exclusive privilege of publishing Max O'Rell's impressions of the United States. One enterprising editor attacked his victim even before he landed. Max O'Rell had just arrived on board the *Germanic* in Liverpool, when he was handed the following letter from the editor of a great literary paper in New York:—

Dear Sir,—Could you, during the voyage, write an article for me? I should like to publish it soon after your arrival in the States. Subject—your preconceived notions of America.

Our last extract from Max O'Rell's "Jottings on American Society" has reference to the Irish in America:—

Contemporary America (he says) seems to me to be governed by the Irish. The Germans, the Scandinavians, all these crowds of foreigners that, year by year, flock to the New World to find a livelihood, and which America gradually assimilates, go West to fell forests and reclaim the land. But the Irish pitch their tents for the most part in the large cities, where they congregate together and take up politics. The city of New York, which has been successively in the power of the Dutch, the English, and the Yankees, is to-day the real capital of Ireland. The English are always wondering why Americans are all in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and ready to back up the cause with their dollars. Why, I will tell you. The good Americans hope that when Ireland is restored to the Irish, all the Irish will go home.

THE PLUNDER OF THE LAND OF OPHIR.

BRAVE WORDS FROM A BRITISH BISHOP.

The Right Rev. G. W. Knight Bruce, Bishop of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa, includes Bechuanaland and Mashonaland in his episcopal diocese, and has recently performed a successful exploratory journey as far as the Zambesi, which river he crossed. On his return to Vyburg, in Bechuanaland, he gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the church of that place. The Bishop dwelt upon the horrors of the Matabele rule, and expressed the greatest sympathy for the Mashona people, the original owners of that rich country, who were skilled in industrial arts, and so ruthlessly butchered by the Matabele. On this subject the Bishop spoke as follows:—

What I have to concern myself with is that there is a nation called the Mashona—a gentle, industrious, and skilful people—being cut off, man, woman, and child, with no chance of escape and no hope of succour; that their slaughter went on last year, and will go on again this year, beginning in two or three months' time, and there is no refuge, no help. I do not say that England ought to and must interfere, but I do say this—that it would be an act of which England might be proud for ever if she would exercise a proper protection over that unfortunate country from any nation which might wish to reign over it. When I went to Lobengula to get permission to travel through the land, I said this:—"I am prepared to do anything. I will come and sit in the sun and talk (as they made us do sometimes for hours); I do not care what I go through so long as I see a prospect of getting into the country; but there is one thing I will not do—if he asks as a condition of my going in a present of a rifle, I will not give it. I would sooner sacrifice the whole of my expedition, because I consider that giving one firearm to any one of the Matabele—and every one must know that it would be used to assist in the murder of hapless innocents—would be an act which, if not in this world certainly in the next, a man will be very sorry for indeed. Such a piece of devilry and brutality as a consignment of rifles to the Matabele cannot be surpassed. With the political aspects of this deeply interesting question I have nothing to do; but I repeat that if England were to put a stop to this docile and intelligent race—whose skill in smelting and other industries is really astonishing, but whose present state is such as to call forth commiseration from every human heart—being butchered as they are now, it would be a work which she might regard with pride throughout the years to come."

According to the terms of an answer recently given in the House of Commons, a certain Mr. Rudd had not the same scruples as Bishop Knight Bruce—having undertaken to supply the chief of the Matabele with a large number of breech-loading rifles, in part payment of a concession of monopoly in gold-digging, not only in Matabeleland, but in Mashonaland. This concession, which is as absurd in its pretension as it would be ruinous to the country in its execution, if that were ever attempted, is likely enough to receive such sanction as the High Commissioner at the Cape can give it. Lord Knutsford a day or two ago told the Cape merchants that if the chief applied to him for advice he would warn him against giving such concessions. The statements of Bishop Knight Bruce are certainly calculated to strengthen Lord Knutsford in this view of the case. In the interests of humanity as well as of Imperial policy, and the future prosperity of that great country, it is of the utmost importance that Mr. Rudd be restrained from supplying the breech-loaders for further butchery of the Mashona people, who are still the owners of the richest parts of the country which is known as Mashonaland.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."

With each bottle of Eau de Cologne bought at the "eldest distiller," a leaflet is given containing the following interesting announcement, which we give exactly as it reached us:—

This water consisting in the finest ethereal and aromatic perfumes, produced by the vegetable world, is, on account of its admirable qualities already so much known and celebrated in the whole civilized Europe, even in foreign countries, that it would be quite unnecessary to add anything in favour of its virtues. It justly occupies therefore among all perfumes, as well simple as composed ones, the first rank, forming one of the most superior requisites of the toilet of the higher classes, so much the more so, when used before or after the bath, it strengthens our nerves, fortifying the body and having thus a most beneficial influence on our health. But take care, when rubbing with it, not to approach to fire or light as its volatil and inflammable essences easily catch fire. Moreover it serves, when evaporated in boiling water, to purify the surrounding air in a very agreeable manner, without prejudicing our health, being therefore preferable to other pretended disinfectants, a. s. o., which fill the nose with a deceptive fragrance empoisoning the lungs with pernicious gases.

No wonder that these superior qualities of my Eau de Cologne, which became celebrated throughout the world, produced a great many imitators partly here partly abroad, who offer to the public also an Eau de Cologne, making use of all sorts of shameful delusions and tricks. I therefore dare here justly declare, that never any person or functionary of my etablissement has been initiated in nor could obtain any knowledge of my composition.

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Then it must not distinguish itself by the predominance of the quickly evaporating wine-spirit: proceeding adopted by other manufacturers to veil the doubtful and often stinky taking of the principal substances, but it must, on employing the proper proportions of the necessary ingredients, show forth for a very long time and on getting dry, the sweet mixture of its ethereal scents, without the predominance of one single ingredient. The filled bottles must stand upright and be well corked, else the volatil spirit will escape through the pores of the cork. My Eau de Cologne can be sent away at any time of the year, neither heat nor cold having any influence on its quality; it will not freeze by the greatest frost; yet it would not be good to expose it to a too excessive heat.

To avoid all deceptions and to distinguish it from other Eau de Cologne I beg to call attention to my signature here below being printed, as it was quite impossible to sign by hand each advertisement. Each bottle will in future be wrapped up in one of these advertisements. But should anybody risk to counterfeit my stamp and seal, I shall prosecute him at law with the utmost severity.

FIRING A DYNAMITE PROJECTILE.

THE INVENTION OF A PEACE MAN.

MR. F. H. SNYDER, of New York, who should become as notorious as Mr. Barnes of that ilk, is a gentleman who believes in peace, and is a member of the Peace Society, and yet has invented a dynamite projectile of most murderous and destructive capacity. He reconciles his principles and his actions on the theory that if a little nation like Denmark can by means of dynamite make a big and rich nation like England sit up, there will be a strong disposition to arbitrate rather than go to war. Whether experience will pulverize the theory or not time alone can tell, but Mr. Snyder in the meantime claims for his projectile an alarming destructive capacity. Yesterday afternoon he exhibited and explained the mechanism of one of his shells to a number of representatives of the press at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Beginning at the proscenium, as he quaintly phrased it, he remarked that he had been experimenting for years with explosives. First he had constructed a locomotive torpedo which was to be operated through an electric wire. Then he concluded he would make a torpedo and fire it. He knew any high explosive would go off with the sudden shock of gunpowder in a gun in the ordinary way of burning it, and he first conceived the idea of making a graduated cartridge with the powder compressed more closely towards the projectile than the breach. This he, however, found would be dangerous, and he finally discovered that he could attain his end by mechanical means.

Having come to this point in his explanation, Mr. Snyder exhibited a projectile made of brass for a six-inch rifled gun. For actual use it would be made of steel. This projectile exactly fits the gun, and no allowance is made for windage. It is made in two parts. The forward part is the shell, and is charged with dynamite. For the assurance of timid pressmen the case was empty on this occasion, but at a later stage Mr. Snyder produced a specimen from his coat-tail pocket. The second part of the projectile which is placed next the breech is a cylinder, which slips two or three inches over the base of the shell, and contains a piece of indiarubber, fluted outside, and having a number of perpendicular perforations in the interior. When the gun is fired the indiarubber, combined with the air in the holes, acts as a cushion, and prevents a sudden blow or shock, which would have the effect of exploding the dynamite in the shell. The inertia of the projectile is overcome before the full force of the powder is felt. The part of the case with the indiarubber is only carried a few hundred yards, and the shell is left unimpeded to fly at the object aimed at. The indiarubber cushion has not only a forward effect on the projectile, but has also a backward result, as there is hardly any recoil. It also enables a quicker-firing charge to be used, so that greater velocity is attained. The shell can be fired from any gun—breech or muzzle loading, smooth-bore, or rifled—so that no change in the ordnance is necessary. In the case of ordinary projectiles the armour of an ironclad must be pierced in order to do effective damage, but with such an explosive as dynamite, the mere contact that is necessary to cause an explosion would have disastrous results. A dynamite shell would not pierce, it would crush. It would be difficult to say what the effect of dynamite shells would be if they were used in the field. The nearest point to an explosion at which the inventor has stood is 350 yards, and his experience was such that he will never repeat it again.

As another application of the invention, Mr. Snyder said he would undertake to come up the Thames even although the channel were crowded with fixed mines. He would shoot his projectiles from a mortar at the bow of his boat, and steam up slowly, the shock caused by their explosion clearing a safe passage.

We do not know on what data Mr. Snyder makes his calculation, but he states that the cost of a shell containing the gunpowder necessary to produce a given result would be at least twenty times greater than the cost of a dynamite shell to effect the same result; while the cost and weight of guns to fire such powder-charged shells would be so enormous as to render their manufacture practically impossible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHOTOGRAPHING IN CHINA.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a statement in your issue of Thursday's *Pall Mall Gazette* relating to the experiences of your "Travelling Commissioner" in Peking. It is stated that he was the first to pourtray by photography the interior and exterior of the Tsung-li-Yamen and Ministers attached to it. This statement is incorrect. I visited the Tsung-li-Yamen (Pekin Foreign Office) in 1871, was introduced to Prince Kung, who, together with the leading Ministers of the empire, was photographed by me in the Tsung-li-Yamen. Some of the portraits, groups, and views of the Yamen taken appear in Vol. I. and Vol. IV. of my "Illustrations of China and its People" (published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.). After I had photographed Prince Kung it became a matter of no difficulty to obtain permission to roam about freely and photograph anything I thought worthy of note in Peking—its people, public buildings, and private abodes of its citizens.—Yours faithfully,

70A, Grosvenor-street, W., January 15.

J. THOMSON.

THE BURGLARY EPIDEMIC.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Referring to the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last night on the prevention of burglary accompanied by violence, might not some good be done by imposing greater restrictions on the granting of tickets-of-leave? At least the system might be inquired into, for it is the opinion of many who have the best means of judging that much of the existing crime is to be traced to a too merciful feeling on the part of the authorities in this respect.—I am, your obedient servant,

January 12.

M. P.

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